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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO. 82 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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CALLING AT MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915				
9th April	Arabia	9000	...	...
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

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Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6223	31 rch	11th April
Bangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	18th April	25th April
Kirin Maru ..	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May

For Freight apply to—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
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City of Poona	7474	15th May	...
City of Calcutta	7686	...	19th May
City of Birmingham ..	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	....

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles ..	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

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Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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R. AITKEN,
... and Treasurer.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 11 a.m., 5th April ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 8th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Thursday, 8th April †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 8th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,081 tons on Thursday, 8th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 8th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Bombay.

2nd April 1915.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAD Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND .. 19,000,000

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Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
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Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
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Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	412	627
Bombay to Port Said	442	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	884
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	901
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ..	442	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

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EASTER 1915

AT

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Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

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or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparata for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

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in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy.

As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

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Nickel Silver Crystal Face Rs. 15-0 | Silver Hunting .. .. .. Rs. 28-0
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Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

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INDIA GAUZE VESTS Rs. 2. Less 10% Cash discount.

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
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Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED.

WANTED.—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400.—Apply to General-Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED.—ROLL TOP DESK, (second hand). State price. Apply to Box No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 201

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Alwar State on the following terms:

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 in biennial increments of Rs. 20.
2. Leave and Travelling Allowance in accordance with the State Rules.
3. The appointed applicant will be required to deposit 3 months' salary within 1 year of confirmation of his appointment and this deposit will be recovered from his salary.
4. The successful applicant at the end of his probation of 3 months will be required to sign an Agreement to serve for 10 years and for any breach of the same he shall forfeit the above named deposit.
5. The Darbar can terminate the appointment by giving one month's notice in writing.
6. None but fully qualified candidates who have passed through a proper course at an Engineering College need apply and they must have had experience in Road and Building Works.
7. Applications, with copies of Certificates and Testimonials which will not be returned, and the names of at least two persons to whom references may be made must be sent to THE STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana by 7th April, 1915. 3316

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for the Alwar State, whose duties will be to superintend and maintain the Power Houses the Electrical Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Supplies and Telephones, etc., of the Alwar State. None but those possessing practical experience of similar works and Oil Engines need apply. Preference will be given to applicants who have served their apprenticeship with a recognised Firm of Electrical Engineers and applicants must be able to keep in proper repair all the existing electrical works in Alwar and make any small extensions necessary from time to time. The pay of the post will be Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 and Leave, Travelling Allowance and the appointment will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months.

The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications with authentic copies of testimonials which will not be returned must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915. Selected candidate may be required to attend for an interview and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his appointment early in April.

STATE ENGINEER,
3317 Alwar, Rajputana.

WANTED one COMPETENT CUSTOMS CLERK. Apply with salary required and certificates to Box No. 248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 235

WANTED a PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000, in a profitable business or on interest on proper security. Apply to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 225

WANTED a PARTNER with a capital in an Import business of two years standing. For particulars apply to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3371

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED a CHRISTIAN CLERK having knowledge of typing and general office routine work. Salary on qualification. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 203

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

A PARSI GENTLEMAN having knowledge of Law seeks EMPLOYMENT as an ESTATE MANAGER or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Good credentials. Apply "F." Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 230

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

WANTED AGENTS and CANVASSERS Throughout Bombay Presidency, for a well known Indian Life Office. Liberal terms. Apply to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 223

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 70 p.m. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3331

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS, in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED—A LOAN of about Rupees four lakhs at 5 per cent. on very substantial and double the worth properties. A rare opportunity of sound investment for capitalists. Brokers need not trouble. Capitalists should directly write to Box No. 241 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5899

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOPS for the Alwar State, to take entire charge of the Workshops and any work connected therewith. Applicants should possess good knowledge of all materials required in wood and iron work and their construction, be thoroughly conversant with Accounts and Stock and Stores Keeping, have had practical experience in a Railway or other large Workshop and be able to run small machines whether worked by Steam, Oil, or Electrical Power and control Workmen. The pay of the Appointment is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200 per month, with a free unfurnished house. The appointt: Leave, and Travelling Allowance will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months. Selected Candidates must attend for an interview prior to appointment if desired and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his duties early in April 1915. The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months' salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant.

The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency.

Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915.

STATE ENGINEER,
3315 Alwar Rajputana.

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MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5695

FOR SALE—HUMBER MOTOR CAR. 1908 model. To be seen at Sir John Heaton's Bungalow, Harkness Road Price Rs. 1,500. 5916

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE—The most economical. 8,000 in use. Great demand, Rs. 64—T. FERNANDEZ, Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5875

FOR SALE.—Two seater Rover Motor Car needs repairs, accept Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 589?

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET.—Opposite the Magistrate's Court, Dadar Road, Bungalow with a compound. Apply to Mr. COLAH. at the premises. 231

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

TO LET.—At Matheran Mary Road, furnished Bungalow. Airy and lighted. Apply HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI SULEMAN, Juma Musjid, Bombay. 226

AIRY LATELY PAINTED HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, 2nd and 3rd storey, electric lights and fans, 3 bed rooms, open to sea, To Be Let—N. M. PATELL, Cumballa Hill. 5873

TO LET—At Matheran, Fleetwood unique situation, well built. Apply—
F. N. FURDOONJI,
5904 Apollo Chambers.

FOR HOT SEASON—TO LET—Bungalows partly furnished at Vassova Sands on first line.
Apply on premises to MR. BRITO. 5917

TO BE LET—Portion of the ground floor of the bunglow, well ventilated, at Matharpakadi, Cross Road, Mazagaon. Apply within Mrs. STEAVINS. 5912

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS. a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 8310

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY to LARGE STOCK HOLDERS.—To let Godown at Goa Street, near New Alexandra Dock—Owners desire to convert a stall into godown. Apply for particulars to CASSINATH OFFICE, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 5842

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand. with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 8331

NOTICES.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on Monday, the 26th April, 1915, for appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian and in the Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have PASSED the VII standard of a European school and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation at the local telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 17th April 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned abov in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training (extending over a period of twelve months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915. 207

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reductions in all our surplus stocks.

From the 1st to 10th April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.

The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.

For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.

4, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
228

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BAMANJI DINSHAW PETIT, Bai GOOLBAI, his wife. Mr. JEHANGIR BAMANJI PETIT, and BAI DINBAI FARDOONJI PETIT, the Trustees of the BAMANJI DINSHAW PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MOORAD, HAJI HASSEN MAMOOJEE VAKAD, HAJI AHMED AJUM ESMAIL, HAJI EBRAHIM AJUM ESMAIL, HAJI ESMAIL EBRAHIM DUDHA and ISMAIL HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, the Trustees of the Charities of the late Haji Issup Mahomed Suleman of Rander deceased the two undermentioned properties:—

All persons having any claim against the said properties or any of them or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the sam known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claim, and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TWO PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO ARE AS FOLLOWS.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, (commonly known as "Nicol's Building") situate at Elphinstone Circle at the Junction of the Elphinstone Circle and Bank Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay and which said piece of land (which formed part of land formerly known and described as the Bombay Green) was formerly described as containing 1362 square yards, but by recent admeasurement is found to contain 1,494 square yards, or thereabouts and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 1291 (1) and 1291 (2) Street Nos. 21 at 25-27 and 27A and bear no Collectors Nos. and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Elphinstne Circle afosesaid, on or towards the South by property formerly of Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co., but now belonging to Bai Banubai Framji Commissariatwalla, on or towards the East by property next 2ndly hereinafter described and on or towards the West by Bank Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY—All those two pieces or parcels of Free-hold land formerly described as containing respectively 1,005 3/9 square yards and 358 6/9 square yards but by recent admeasurement found to contain together an aggregate of 1,485 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, commonly known as "Ritchie Stuart House" situate at the South East corner of Elphinstone Circle and at the junction of Elphinstone Circle and Custom House Road within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1069 and 1347, Street Nos. 56-58, and 11-12-13 and having no Collector's numbers and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Elphinstone Circle aforesaid, on or towards the East by a public road, formerly known as Marine Street leading from the Custom House to the Town Hall but now known as Custom House Road, on or towards the South by property formerly belonging to one Keshowji Naik but now by property partly belonging to Ismail Beg Mahomed and partly by property of Ismailji Haji Ahmed, and on or towards the West by the premises belonging to the Vendors and hereinbefore firstly described, and a portion of which said land and premises admeasuring about 358 6/9 square yards is in common use of the Vendors and the said Keshowji Naik and his assigns who have a right or passage over the same.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1915.
CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
5865 Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, for the supply of 134 Cast Iron Pipes 12 inches.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Bombay, 31st March, 1915. 229

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon, (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1915, for the purchase of the coal ashes which have accumulated from 1st January, 1915, to 31st March, 1915, at several stations (except at Kankrakhadi and Nandarbar stations) on the Tapti Valley Railway and also for the purchase of the coal ashes which may be thrown out by the Locomotive engines at several stations (except Kankrakhadi and Nandarbar stations) on the same Railway from 1st April 1915 to 20th February 1916.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to the undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, March, 1915. 233

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to MONDAY, the 26th proximo, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 30th March, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUNCHODDAS DHARSI BHIMJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 90, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (next door to the National Bank of India), within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and to be erected thereon hereafter situate lying and being at Kazi Syed Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Sweepers' Passage, on the West by the public road, on the North by the property formerly of Nensey Kheraj and now of Hafijabai and on the South by the property secondly hereunder described and which said land in registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2598, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 1423 and Street Nos. 95-99.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and to be erected thereon hereafter situate at Kazi Syed Street fronting the East side thereon near Musjid Bunder without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage or gully, on or towards the West by public road, called Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the North by the property first hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Cusondas Natha and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/2598 and which said massuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1422 and Street No. 91-93 and which said two pieces of land firstly and secondly described have now been made into one and the houses which formerly stood thereon have been pulled down and a new house is now in the course of erection thereon.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1915.
PAYNE & Co.,
236 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LOUIS PASCAL FERNANDEZ and ALIS ZUJA MARI FERNANDES, Christian residents of Pali, Bandra, have contracted jointly to sell absolutely the undermentioned landed property to my client.

Any person having or claiming any share or interest in the aforesaid property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, exchange, mortgage, lease, or inheritance or whatsoever is hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 295, Bazar Road, Bandra, within fourteen days of the date hereof, otherwise the said agreement of sale will be duly completed without regard to any claim or claims of which no notice shall have been received within the aforesaid period and the same, if any, shall be deemed as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land comprised within Survey No. 173 and Pot No. 3 and situate in Manja Danda, Turner Road, Bandra, Survey No. 174 and Farkat No. 1, situate in Manja Danda. Turner Road, Bandra, Survey No. 174 and Pot Nos. 12 and 13, situate in Manja Danda, Turner Road, Bandra, and Survey No. 97 and Pot Nos. 1 and 4 situate in Manja Bandra, Turner Road, together with messuages and tenements and trees standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land belonging to Ivas Francis Almeida and the separate land of Alis Zuja Fernandez, on the West by the land owned by Paul Clemens Gonsalves, on the South by the land owned by Ivas Francis Almeida, on the North by the Turner Road.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1915.
S. J. MALADKAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Purchaser's Vakil.
No. 295, Bazar Road, Bandra. 232

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel on the Bulsar, Kankrakhadi, Baroda and Ahmedabad sections of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge system and Branches are invited and will be received up to 12 noon, (S. T.), in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 15th April, 1915.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of annas Eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 30th March, 1915. 233

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay up to 12 noon on THURSDAY the 15th April, 1915, for the purchase of coal ashes (English and Country) which may be thrown out from the Locomotive Engines at Colaba, Carnac Bridge, Grant Road and Dadar Stations from 1st May 1915 to 30th April 1916.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Sd.) F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, 29th March, 1915. 233

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that IRANI BEHRAM K. ADY, has contracted to sell to me his ELECTRIC FLOUR MILL, with its good-will machinery, plant, etc., which Flour Mills is situated at Pestonji Street, Lower Colaba and is known as Ady Flour-Mill.

All persons having claim or interest therein or thereto or any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, lease, mortgage, lien, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Carnac Bunder, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claim or claims.

FARDOONJI D. DOONGAJI,
Purchaser.
Bombay, Dated 31st March 1915. 23?

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

A valuable estate situate within 5 minutes run from Lonawla Station admeasuring 8¼ acres and containing a bungalow with 1 Hall, 4 Bedrooms, and a veranda with out houses, garden and a paca built well and situate on hilly ground, is for sale by private treaty. For particulars apply to MEHTA and Co., auctioneers.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, VIZ., "AMBA-WADI," AT GIRGAON.

On SUNDAY, the 4th April, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Managing Trustees Seth Manekji Jethabhai Vurdhaman and others the mortagagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and another, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1911, and made between the said Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas and Vithaldas Dhirajlal a minor by his father and natural guardian Mr. Dhirajlal Vandravandas of the one part and the said mortgagees of the second part, the very valuable landed property more particularly described hereunder and known as the "Ambawadi."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or oart known as the "Ambawadi" together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3778 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 675, 204 and 204 New Nos. 1640, 1612 and 1612 and old survey Nos. 559, 543 560 and 545 new survey Nos. 4/7755—7755 and 7756 and which several tenements or buildings are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 295, 299, 300, 301, 312, 304, 305, 308 (1), 308 (2), 307, 308, and 307 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 9, 15, 701, 711 and which land and premises are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Khanderao Janardhan and others, on or towards the South by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Narayan Vishnu Gokhale and others, and partly by the properties of Ani Freza Pereira and Bhirubai daughter of Narayan Appa and a passage and on or towards the West by the property of Govind Vasudeo Pendse.

For further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds application may be made to Lakhemsey H. Mersheri Esq., Vakil, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

The above property yields a monthly rent of about Rs. 1,100 (Eleven hundred) and there are many vacant plots there.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctineers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

Sale for Valuable Oart, known as "Sonbhat Wady," at the village of Juvem, near Andheri. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court.
O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 1022 of 1910.

Shivji Pacharia ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Balkrishna Harischandra and others..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree made in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and dated the 2nd day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being, at Juvem, near Bandra, in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette of Khote Tenure, and knows as "Sonbhat Oart," containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 44 and Plot No. 1, assessement rupees one hundred and annas eight, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the oart of Laksman, on or towards the East by the oart of Madan Jagannath, and on or towards the West by the oart of Norotamdas Morarji.

The village of Juvem is approached from Virle Parle, or Andheri Station on B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office, Church Gate Building, 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1915.

When the bowels becom... digestion is impaired, ... mind becomes sl... rited feelin...

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

To-morrow Saturday at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WHY GO AWAY?

For the Holidays—When at the Excelsior You can be cool, comfortable and cheerful? Have "The Organ That Matters" tuned up, and get generally fit for work once more?

HOLIDAY TIT BITS.

Mr. Edward Nable's Latest:—

"THE GIRL ACROSS THE WAY"

Cast:

TEDDY COCKLE (Comedian of the Apollo)
Mr. E. NABLE.

FIFI (Comedienne of the Daly's Theatre)
MISS GRACE PALOTTA.

Introducing the following attractive Musical Numbers:—"Oh! what a Night to Spoon." "A Cloud came o'er his Brow" "Oh! La! La! La!

A BRIGHT LITTLE MUSICAL SKETCH.

Clever Dialogue. First Rate Acting. Catchy Songs.

SPECIAL WAR FILMS

OUR WEEKLY GAZETTE | **SIDELIGHTS FROM AFRICA.**

ANIMATED MAPS

Fight for Warsaw and Pacific Battles Illustrated.

KINEMACOLOR

A rest from war news: From Bud to Blossom"—A Charming Nature Study in Nature's own Colours.

"LAWYER QUINCE"

Another of the delightful W. W. Jacob's Comedies—the films "Par Excellence".

TO-NIGHT at 5 O'Clock

A Cinema Performance only.

As Usual on Sunday the 4th

Matinee at 5 p. m.

REDUCED PRICES.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

To-night! To-night!!

OWING TO THE GOOD FRIDAY HOLIDAY

CINEMA PERFORMANCE ONLY.

THE OLYMPIA CINEMA

JUST A REMINDER

The Last Night of the EXHIBITION of the Word's Greatest Serial Film:—

THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Ft. 30 Parts.

TO-NIGHT THE LAST NIGHT

of the First Six Parts.

This Film is a JEWEL and a very very RARE JEWEL of Cinematographic Art.

It is seen to be believed. The thousands have appreciated. Miss anything you like but Do Not Miss This Film.

Come and see Miss Cleo Madison, the most Daring Star, playing the Double Roles of Twin Sisters Judith and Rose appearing at the same time before your eyes.

A Matchless Film for its Rare quality.

TO-NIGHT EXTRA PRIZE SHOW AT 5/15

TIMES and PRICES as Usual

TO-MORROW will be shown parts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12 (the 2nd Instalment).

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

LAST FEW NIGHTS

LAST FEW NIGHTS

of this Great Show in Bombay.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME

By our All Star Company

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

TWO PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

One at 4 p.m. and One at 9-30 p.m.

TWO HANDSOME WATCHES

will be given away amongst the children at each matinee Performance.

Children Half price at Matinees only.

SATURDAY NIGHT APRIL 3rd.

A HANDSOME ARAB STALLION

to be given away.

Every one purchasing a ticket will receive a coupon entitling him to a chance of Winning this handsome Horse.

Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. **R. ALTON & W. SYMONS. Agents.**

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

3rd, 4th and 5th April. (Bank Holidays)

Morning Sessions 9 to 11 with Band.

Rink will be closed on GOOD FRIDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR LAST NIGHT'S GALA PROGRAMME.

Twice To-night At 6-30 & 10.

Colossal Attraction.

THE THREE MUSICAL WONDERS

Comprising

MARTINETTE & GROSSI

Assisted By

Mdlle. MORET

In a Pleasing Musical Comedy Revue

THE DUKE'S VISIT

A concentration of Comedy, Music and Songs.

Which elicited repeated Encores at both Performances Last Night.

MISS NORAH MOORE

in Special Novelty Songs including

"MEPHISTOPHELES"

and other Topical Numbers.

MISS NADA MORET

In a budget of new Songs and Queer Parodies.

Our Star Drama in 2 Parts.

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

Special series of War Pictures just received by to-day's Mail and Comics galore.

Go Where the Crowd Goes To-night

To the old Gaiety.

To-morrow Saturday at 6-30 at the Gaiety

10 o'clock Performance at Edward's Theatre.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

To-Nigh

ANOTHER GREAT PATHE'S EXCLUSIVE

THE

BOUNDARY RIDER

Drama in 5 Parts

ALSO

WAR MAP No. 4

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE and COMIC

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER. Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW. Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS., Chief Agents, 17.19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE IDLE EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

WILL THE WAR CHANGE ENGLAND.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The following are extracts from a remarkable article by Mr. H. G. Wells on the effect of the war on England which appears in the current number of "The War Illustrated."

What are the chief changes that are necessitated by the great struggle in which we are involved?

The essential change, the change that involves all the others, is the abandonment of that spectacular attitude into which our long age of immunity has lured us. The Englishman will cease to be a looker-on, not only at cricket matches and football matches, but at military reviews, at the political "arena," at the life of art and literature, at the pageant of royalty. That idea of modest and respectable detachment and irresponsibility must vanish from our lives.

So, too, will the feeling that Government is something to be resisted, avoided, and neglected; that some clever fellow round the corner can be trusted to keep research going and everything straight, and that it is rather wise and kind to under-educate our children and be amiably fatuous in speech and thought. Such sections of the population as may still cling to these will ultimately be dragged in by the effects of taxes, requisitions, and the approach of conscription. The average Englishman of 1915 was conspicuously out of the great game of human life; he was in the Empire but not of the Empire, his ideal was to drum along in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call him, to be "left alone" by the Government and to escape public service and taxation; the average Englishman of 1916 will be consciously in the process of humanity, he will be a conscious part of the Empire, he will be as much in the game as a half-back at football and as keen that the goalkeeper and forwards should play their keenest and best.

The New Englishman after the war will want to go on "doing things." He will, to the number of two million or more, have recently put off khaki and come back to a civil life that will be calling imperatively for able organisation, or he will still be in khaki while the economic life of the country reorganises. If he has not actually been a soldier he will have been working under emergency conditions because of the war; he will be none the less dislocated. All the old pre-war time habits will have gone. He will, as chemists say, be "nascent," unsubmissive, critical. He will want to know the good of this and that.

He will be impatient with a Government that "fools about"; he will want it to go on doing things. So that I do not see that the old forensic party game is likely to return to British political life with the ending of the war. There will be too much to do and too much will that it should be done. And it is not beyond the wit of man to improve our methods of representation so as to prevent altogether that relapse of Parliamentary Government into a party struggle which is inevitable under our present electoral system.

And this return of reality will not be a change of mind simply in the mass of the English people. The slow process of Anglicising our Hanoverian Kings must be completed. The present incident Teutonic restriction upon the marriages of the Royal Family, which kept the British Court an alien deadening influence at the head of our national life for two enervating centuries, must be abolished. An English Court in touch with English thought and character, and inter-marrying freely with British and American families, is the only conceivable monarchy for the coming days.

But the present occupant of the throne has shown throughout a strongly patriotic and Anglicising disposition, and it is not too much to hope that the British Court will presently be playing its part vigorously in the general renascence. Presumptuous Teutonic royalty with semi-divine claims and preposterous etiquette is inconceivable in the England of the coming days, but an energetic, able, apologetic *English* King is probably the very best conceivable head of our great Empire under existing conditions.

But where the movement towards reality and participation is most likely to be evident is in our educational life. This war has already been a liberal education for the whole Empire. It has indeed gone further than that, for it has aroused America to the importance of international polics. But it has also brought out into a glaring light the defects and deficiencies of British technical and higher education. No doubt this war has been altogether glorious for the British fighting man as a fighting man. It has brought to light our tremendous resources of cheerful pluck and unassuming devotion. All the more is it necessary to point to the many evidences of dulness, clumsiness, and want of imaginative foresight in the conduct of the war. The record of the War Office, in relation to recruiting and to the general helpful willingness of the country, has been one almost of unmitigated stupidity.

The showing of the influential and intellectual classes in Britain has, in fact, been as poor as the response of the common people has been admirable. The elementary schools have produced pluck, cheerfulness, willing patriotism in unlimited abundance; they have swamped the recruiting offices and all our resources of weapons and equipment; the public schools, though they have been patriotic enough, have produced no equivalent leadership and mental vigour. We must have schools that will fill our children's minds with the habitual veracities of science, with a knowledge and understanding of France, India, and Russia, and of the great world outside genteel British life. We want schools alive with criticism and intolerant of cant.

From these considerations one may deduce that the Englishman of the future will be keener able, better educated, and more responsible type than the Englishman of the immediate past. Even now he changes visibly to this new strength and dignity.

WEST END "Queen Anne" 15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
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Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

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Do not suffer from troubles caused by

URIC ACID

Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica and all Kidney Troubles shall positively be cured by

FRUCTESINE

The surest Eliminator and the greatest of the Tonics. Fructesine has the grand Invigorating effect and it is King of all Liver remedies. Is extraordinarily beneficial to Womankind for all their troubles.

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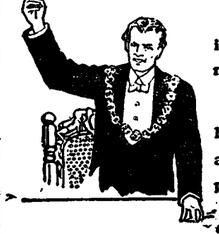
SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	,,	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	,,	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medows Street, Bombay.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs.	15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

52 ER/ooDUCTION IN PRICES—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.
KARACHI.

LEACH & WEBORNY.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

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We want the men who want the best—the keen discriminating judges who are most particular in their requirements—to examine the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter.

By using Ball Bearings in the Typebar Joints and also for the Carriage and Segment shift o the New Model L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter all frictional poin s have been made Anti-Frictional.

Instead of a bearing whose every successive movement does just a little more toward destroying perfect adjustment, each vital wearing part of the **L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER**, has the kind of bearings which tens of thousands of vibrations will cause to work smoother, if that were possible, than when first put together.

Did you ever notice a typewritten paragraph beginning with a capital letter away out of place? Looked badly, didn't it? Probably the operator's fingers were tired shifting a heavy carriage. There's no carriage-lifting with the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER.

The types themselves are advanced to capital position by the easy, ball bearing Typebar Segment Shift.

Ask for a demonstration or write for Illustrated Pamphlets.

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W. K. WADDELL & Co.,
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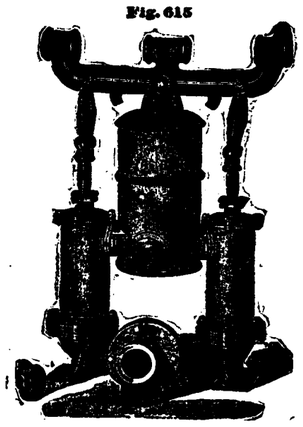
Pumps, to be worked by hand or power for shallow or deep well pumping of different sizes and construction, with glass or brass valve seats (which never rust and last longer) can be had immediately.

Steam Pumping Plants for large supply of water, Agricultural Implements, Oil Engines, Machinery, Tools and Sanitary goods stocked for prompt delivery.

Fig. 615



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EASTER EGGS.

EASTER EGGS varying in price from As. 4 to Rs. 10 each.

CHOCOLATE EGGS made of the finest eating chocolate and filled with sweets. Price Rs. 2 per lb.

CARDBOARD EGGS and SATIN EGGS from As. 8 each.

HAND-PAINTED COMICAL EGGS, Eggs in baskets, Eggs in porcelain ornaments, Eggs in nests, Silver-foiled eggs, Eggs in Ivory China made up as a bonboniere for presentation and a great many EASTER NOVELTIES.

MONGINI BROTHERS
62, Esplanade Road—BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 1.

Depression in Northwest India caused precipitation in Baluchistan, north Punjab and the surrounding hills. Rainfall continued in Bengal and Assam. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab one inch, Silchar three, Dibrugarh, Burdwan and Murree three-quarters, Parachinar and Pasni one.

Forecast:—Some extension eastwards of rainfall in Northwest India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess both during the day and night in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and at night at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Night temperature is above normal over the whole division; day temperature is also in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms have occurred in north-west India and Baluchistan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. The disturbance which appeared in Persia on the 30th March is entering north-west India and has caused an increase of cloud in the Punjab and Kathiawar.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 1st of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rural dpy. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.2	66.5	77	..	9.62	—5.84
Do. (31st)	84.8	70.7	63	..	0.40	—8.61
Jask						
Muskat	107.3	80.4	62	..	3.17	—0.42
Do. (31st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	71.7	60	..	0.86	—0.65
Rawalpindi	88.6	65.4	69	0.01	9.86	1.57
Lahore	93.9	70.4	67	..	4.94	1.66
Hissar	96.0	65.4	51	..	3.89	..
Ambala	91.7	68.1	56	..	4.78	—0.68
Delhi	91.3	69.2	58	..	10.74	7.95
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.5	71.9	50	..	8.18	6.56
Mainpuri	97.0	65.5	56	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	100.6	73.1	33	..	2.43	1.65
Cawnpore	97.8	68.7	47	..	3.06	—1.07
Allahabad	96.3	68.1	51	..	4.62	—2.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.3	72.4	70	..	0.91	—0.18
Karachi	83.0	75.7	84	..	1.09	—0.84
Ajmer	98.6	76.5	28	..	3.70	2.41
Jaipore	97.5	74.8	37	..	3.59	2.15
Kotah	101.0	75.2	31	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	71.0	80	..	1.24	0.89
Dwarka	84.1	75.6	83	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	82.1	70.3	84	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	100.2	67.9	79	..	0.43	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	100.6	71.8	63	..	0.18	—0.88
Surat	92.3	71.7	78	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	103.0	72.1	66	..	0.38	—0.06
Deesa	102.5	69.4	61	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	97.2	71.0	25	..	4.32	3.52
Indore	98.7	71.2	58	..	2.18	1.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	69.5	47	..	3.54	0.95
Saugor	95.5	72.0	86	..	3.44	1.18
Hoshangabad	99.5	72.0	87	..	4.89	3.14
Khandwa	102.4	77.5	41	..	2.11	1.23
Akola	103.0	73.5	34	..	4.67	2.63
Amraoti	102.8	73.8	41	..	4.11	2.06
Nagpur	101.2	71.7	34	..	5.57	3.05
Chanda	102.5	74.0	55	..	5.44	2.63
Raipur	101.0	73.6	49	..	2.73	0.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	76.4	80	..	1.17	0.56
Ratnagiri	88.1	76.3	73	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	87.6	78.5	77	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	87.5	78.4	82	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.6	69.1	35	..	4.62	3.74
Ahmednagar	99.7	68.3	27	..	2.81	1.34
Poona	100.2	65.7	52	..	0.65	—0.53
Sholapur	101.3	70.8	32	..	6.67	4.96
Bijapur	99.6	74.2	37	..	6.16	4.59
Belgaum	97.3	63.6	52	..	4.98	2.63
Aurangabad	99.0	69.6	24	..	4.27	2.51
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.0	77.6	39	..	4.23	2.48
Hyderabad	100 2	74.3	71	..	4.31	2.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	76.1	75	..	3.61	0.13
Calicut	90.8	80.1	80	..	9.34	2.34
Cochin	91.0	77.7	74	0.01	21.55	10.14
Colombo	90.3	74.5	95	..	26.98	—0.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	77.9	77	..	7.66	0.75
Bellary	104.3	76.9	32	..	4.99	2.52
Cuddapah	105.2	82.3	37	..	9.37	4.52
Madras	92.7	79.2	77	..	24.95	4.50
Bangalore	91.8	69.8	68	..	4.07	—0.17
Coimbatore	96.3	73.5	69	..	7.73	1.96
Trichinopoly	101.2	78.3	69	..	7.69	1.80
Negapatam	90.	79.3	85	..	22.22	—7.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st April, 1915, was 30.088 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, April 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. M. M. Bhat, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Brandol, with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes Judge for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 150 within the local limits of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Jalgaon,

Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, in addition to his own duties.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is granted furlough without pay from the 10th April 1915 to the 10th July 1915.

Mr. A. Kirke Smith to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

Mr. B. H. Godbole, Deputy Collector to be Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey, within the site of the City of Poona.

Mr. N. D. Dhakmarvala, Professor of Bovine Pathology at the Bombay Vetrenary College acted as Assistant Principal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. H. Sowerby.

Mr. J. M. C. Rebello, Inspector, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay, acted as Second Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. H. Sowerby.

On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 15th March, 1915, Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, for a period of two years commencing on the 1st April, 1915:—

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M. V. O.; Mr. Shellim Menahim Messa and Mr. James Carnegie.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. L. Covernton, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, is granted from the 16th April, 1915, such privilege leave of absence in combination with furlough as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala, L.M. and S., to be a Civil Surgeon and to suspend his lien on that appointment while in foreign service, Assistant Surgeon Mistri being appointed Civil Surgeon, Kaira, provisionally substantive.

Surgeon-Major James Marr, M.B., V.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 6th March, 1913.

The services the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., to be temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Ramchandra Sadashive Athavale transferred.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 29th April, 1915, or the date on which he may be relieved.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon T. L. Malkani M.B., B.S., has been appointed Teacher, Medical School, Hyderabad, from the 12th March, 1915.

Military Assistant Surgeon H. C. DePenning has been appointed House Surgeon, European General Hospital, Aden, from the 13th March 1915.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st March, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.883	Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3	,,
Dew Point	74.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.793	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2 0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,WNW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	146 miles	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in
TH.	1	0 13a	29 8	1	m 5 42	14 3
					6 2a	16 5
F.	2	m 0 14	29 0	2	m 6 19	13 9
		0 56a	29 9		6 43a	17 0
S.	3	m 0 51	28 7	3	m 6 59	13 9
		1 41a	29 4		7 26a	17 11
SU.	4	m 1 31	27 9	4	m 7 39	14 4
		2 31a	28 7		8 14a	19 1
M.	5	m 2 16	26 8	5	m 8 24	15 4
		3 30a	27 6		9 10a	20 1
TU.	6	m 3 10	25 5	6	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 59a	20 11
W.	7	m 4 19	24 3	7	m 10 34	18 0
		6 1a	25 11			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 5 (Monday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m, p.m First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-8m. p.m.

EFFECTS OF MODERN SHELL FIRE

A French surgeon, M. Sencert, recently reported to the Societe de Chirurgie the case of a soldier who was killed by being less than a yard away from the point of explosion of a bursting shell of large calibre. The man had not even been grazed by any metallic fragment and had no external wound, but at the necropsy both his lungs were found to be burst. Many deaths under similar circumstances have been noted since the outbreak of the war, for which various more or less complicated explanations have been given. Fulminating toxic gases from the explosion and sudden nervous shock have been suggested as the causes, but M. Sencert points out that these hypotheses are unnecessary, and that a purely mechanical cause is a sufficient explanation.

The best is not too good for your Baby

and the best, after mother's milk, is Glaxo, as can be judged by what this doctor says:—

"This last week the child has gained 11½ ounces, and still continues to improve in health. I am frequently coming across "babies suffering from improper feeding. It has occurred to "me that Glaxo is the ideal food for such people to use for their "children, because it is not only perfect from a scientific and "clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that, even "in the hands of the most ignorant and careless of mothers, I "firmly believe that infants would thrive, and avoid the "many dangers that there are with infant feeding."
(Signed)————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

Glaxo is a complete food for all Babies. Glaxo is simply pure milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light tiny particles, so that every Baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo and get all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Glaxo is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. No cooking. In two minutes Baby's Glaxo is ready.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see how contented he is and what quiet restful nights both you and Baby enjoy.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

3683

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors

Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100 Rs.	2	12
Alpha	,,	,, ,,	3	4
Lady	Medium	,, ,,	3	6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,, ,,	3	8
Connaught	Large	,, ,,	4	8
Star of India		,, ,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,, ,,	6	0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100 Rs.	3	4
,,	Gold Tipped	,, ,,	3	12

The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

PNEUMOSAN.

(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its actions. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not so general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY,
Literature free on application.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

GERMANY'S INTERNAL RESOURCES.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 1.

The last expiring effort of Germany to relieve or mouify the merciless blockade imposed by our fleet in the North Sea, by instituting her futile and degrading policy of open piracy is significant of the terrible straits the country has been reduced to within a period of about eight months. And now that the British Government has opened on a campaign of stern reprisals by declaring all foodstuffs and other necessaries contraband to neutrals, the question of almost immediate famine must be seriously exercising the Government of the country. In any case, if the frantic efforts which Germany made at our very doors for the purchase of a commodity like wool, which is so to speak of secondary consideration, can be accepted as a criterion, her position for the more important necessaries of life, must be indeed desperate by this time. In the early stages of the war the embargoes on wool, both in Britain and the Colonies, determined all transactions in this article with countries under our control. German gold at first proved very tempting to neutrals, but more than one of the latter soon discovered, that it could not continue to ship wool to our enemy, without replenishing stocks for its own use. These stocks could only come from England or her Colonies, for no other country produced wool, or, if it did, it had none to spare. As Great Britain prohibited exports entirely, the wool situation in many neutral countries became serious, and there was a great outcry. In deference to this outcry, the embargo was raised in England, so that Merino wool could be shipped to the United States and neutral Continental countries, on condition that none of it would find its way in any form to the enemy, and shipment would only be allowed to such neutral countries as had previously prohibited the export of all wool and woollen fabrics. The Australian Government had also raised its embargo on Merinos previous to this, and America was permitted to buy in Cape Colony to ship through England. With such a system of embargoes surrounding her, Germany was at a loss how to circumvent them to procure the wool. And as no one knows better than Germany herself what the power of gold is capable of exerting, it was decided to organise a War Wool Company, which offered prices sufficiently remunerative to induce the class who are prepared to barter even their souls for money, to trade. With the result, a fair amount of wool succeeded in trickling through to Germany, at prices which showed a profit of somewhere near 100 per cent. to those whose patriotic principles were elastic enough to overlook, the morality of the procedure. If such a state of affairs was possible months ago in an article like wool, what must be the position now? There is an embargo on everything and of such an incorruptible kind, it cannot be evaded or bought over with gold, much to one or two countries' disgust and annoyance. How long our enemy can hold out is of course open to conjecture. But if she is able to see another month or two through without her navy making a dash to cut the cordon which hems her in, her internal resources must be much greater than the wool lesson would lead one to suppose.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 31st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Imports		23,000
Mid. Americans		5.52
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.85
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	9.78
,, ,,	July ..	10.06
New York Official noon call	May ..	9.81
,, ,,	July ..	10.12
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.46
,, ,,	July ..	9.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	21,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.55
June-July	5.60
July-Aug.	5.66
Oct.-Nov.	5.83
Jan.-Feb.	5.92
Mar.-April	5.98

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31st.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.39	5.52
June-July.	5.44	5.57
July-Aug.	5.51	5.64
Oct.-Nov.	5.66	5.80
Jan.-Feb.	5.75	5.89
March-April.	5.80	5.94

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
,, Forwarded	70,000
,, Imports	73,000
,, Stock	1,459,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 31st.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.96
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.08
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.20
Good Oomra M. G.	4.30
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.42
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.54
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.54
Good Broach	4.85
F.G. ,, ...	5.00
Fine ,, ...	5 15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	38.000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	35,000
Futures at New York May	9.77
Previous closing price	9.63
Futures at New York July	10.10
Previous closing price	9.97
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.06
Previous price	8.88
Futures at New Orleans May	9.44
Previous price	9.37
Futures at New Orleans July	9.68
Previous price	9.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.79.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	23½

Closing Tone of silver :—American selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2⅞
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1½

The sum of £700,000 has been earmarked for miscellaneous purposes. £400,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

Bills on Madras Rs. 26,000 @ ⅛ 31/32.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, March 31st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 38,000 were allotted to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/ 15/16
,, Madras }
,, Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs.
Rs. 5,54,000 ,, ,, Bombay } 2081000
Rs. 10,27,000 ,, ,, Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-3 31/32.
,, Bombay }

(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 31% { above that rate in full.
,, ,, Bombay }

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 65,50,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.18,81,000 were allotted to Bombay 18,81,000

Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15/16
,, Bombay at }

(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 31% { above that rate in full.
,, ,, Bombay }

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 31st.

WHEAT.

Wheats unoffered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers 60½

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May 55½

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April sellers 53

Linseed Calcutta April-May Buyers 52

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June Paid 48½ and 48½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March—Hull £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£69½
Copper Braziers	£86½
Yellow Metal	8½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool 14-5 to 14-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally 30

English Best Selected Copper 76½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, March 31st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	44
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	43

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 1.

The market opened firm and advanced Rs. 2 during the day, but became rather easier at Colaba at opening rates.

A large business has been done in Broach for April and May, Khamgaum-Akola and Bengals for May, and in stapled styles.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach,	2-30 April
Fine Broach	2-30 May.
Fine Khamgaum-Akola	1188 May
Fine Bengals	162 May

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	228	..	..	April 15
,, ,, ..	228	..	..	May 1915
B. G. Bengals (By. terms) ..	..	..	261/2	April 16
B. G. Rajputana (By. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (By. terms)	.. 194/5	..	..	Jan. 1916
,, ,, ,,	161	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab (By. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	167	153	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	203	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore ..	200	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	193	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	190	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	185	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	186/7	..	..	Do.
M. G.	224	..	..	Jan. 1916
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	240	May 25-15
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	207	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	214	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	235	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	225/6	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

ARRIVALS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 31st March:—

Cotton	18,040	Bales.
Wheat	12,510	cwt.
Linseed	5,903	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	1,512	,,
Ginjellyseed	1,555	,,
Groundnuts	3,367	,,
Castorseed	6,898	,,
Rice	5,277	,,
Myrabollans	1,941	,,
Cottonseed	2,478	,,
Mowraseed	132	,,
Gram	1,910	,,
Joowar	7,628	,,
Maize	219	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ...Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ...Rs. 6-1-6, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. ...Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ...Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ...Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni ...Rs. 7-1, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujarat ...Rs. 6-4, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ...Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Forward ...Rs. 7-12, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts ...Rs. 25-8 B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ...Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ...Rs. 5-8, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ...Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. 4 m-s. do.	1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong	133
Do. Shanghai	170½
60 d-s. Yokohama	148½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day and a great deal of business was recorded during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel Shares presented a brisk tone, and business was done at advanced rates.

In Mill Shares Davids changed hands at Rs. 532½ and Rs. 535. Fazulbhai declined Rs. 401½ Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,115. Standard stood firm at Rs. 905.

Luxmi Cotton Mill shares moved up to Rs. 1,260 and Simplex changed hands at Rs. 257½ c. d

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 670; Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,785; Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,430.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demad at Rs. 860.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 212.

Tata Hydro ordinary improved to Rs. 1,130 and preference to Rs. 1,110.

Central Provinces Ry., shares were placed at Rs. 118.

Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 29.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 95 and deferred to Rs. 195.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale yesterday at 1.3 29/32 and 1.3 27/32d., for the rupee respectively.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 31st March, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs,	
,, Paid up	..15,00,000
Reserve Funds	.. 1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	..24,64,000
Current Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	..23,25,000
Sundries	.. 97,000
	64,86,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	..18,21,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	..19,02,000
Local Bills Discounted	.. 1,52,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Sundries	41,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bounds, etc.	..25,45,000
	64,86,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

The share market business was dull and inactive in jute mill and coal shares. Although the prices were on the whole well maintained, a holiday atmosphere prevailed and there did not appear to be much inclination to trade except in tea shares for which strong inquiry existed and full rates were paid.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal Rs. 780, 775; Burrakur Rs. 16, 16-2; Empire Rs. 8-2, 8-4 and 8-6; Kuardi Rs. 12-14 ex-div; Raneegunge Rs. 22-12; Sendra Rs. 11-8, 11-12; Sudamdih (pref.) Rs. 11-4, 11-6.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) Rs. 138-8, 139 and 140; Auckland (ord.) Rs. 104; Barnagore Rs. 73-8; Delta (ord.) Rs. 161 and 162; Empire (ord.) Rs. 12-4; Hooghly (ord.) Rs. 13, 13-4; Kamarhatty (ord.) Rs. 142; Kelvin (ord.) Rs. 135 and 136; Kinnison (pref.) Rs. 119.

Tea.—Central Cachar Rs. 91 and 92; Eastern Cachar Rs. 115, 116 and 117; East India Rs. 85-8; Lohaghur Rs. 35; Phaskhowa Rs. 115; Singell Rs. 53 and 54.

Miscellaneous.—Bank of Bengal Rs. 1,750; Great Eastern Hotel Rs. 139.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 92-2.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE IN CALCUTTA

INTERVIEW WITH EXPERTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, with the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday. He had interviews with several experts in wheat trade regarding the Government's notification as to the proposed prohibition of wheat exports. No communication could be made at present but the reply of the Secretary of State with regard to the scheme, he said, was expected at almost any moment, Mr. Clark is going to meet the Chamber of Commerce when this and probably other questions will be discussed.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1st.

Lord Cromer	Fellow.	Newcastle

DEPARTURES.

April 1st.

Atagasan Maru	Kawamura	Kobe
Dumra	Hobday	Basra
Vita	Commack	P. Gulf

The following vessels have entered docks for loading.

Steamers	Kasara	for	P. Gulf
,,	Vareia	for	P. Gulf
,,	Saigon Maru	for	Kobe.
,,	Kavagava Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Singu	for	Rangoon.

April 1.

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain Palmer, is expected to sail to-morrow at about 3 p.m. for London and intermediate ports, with the English Mails, a general cargo and an exceptionally heavy contingent of homeward bound passengers.

The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, which left London on the 13th ultimo, is expected to arrive here at 7 a.m. to-day.

S. S. Lord Cromer:—The steamer Lord Cromer, 2,903 tons, Captain W. H. Fellows, arrived here yesterday from Newcastle, having left that port on the 3rd ultimo, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Poleric:—The steamer Poleric, 3,927 tons, Captain T. L. Chisholm, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta and coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Tuesday April 1st, 1915.

A Sardar	Ookerji	P. S. N. Co
B. Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Taiyabi	H. Kasa	A. M. Jeewanjee
F. Asahi Maru	Kuchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
M. Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Abubakar	B. S. N. & Co.
Indravati	Oosman	
Irrawadi	Goolam	
Courland	Mahomed	
Mahanadi	Ismail	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
4 Ischia	Paolette	Marittima Italiana
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Roma	Cogliolo	Marittima Italiana
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons
3 Elysia	Rinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
4 Sardinia	Jeffries	P. & O. Co
5 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
	M. D. D.	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cocoyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kuwait	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	
Poleric	Chisholm	W. & A. G. & Co
Salma	Rosmasen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Sidra	Bryn	Bombay S. N. & Co
Ujina	Abbot	M. & O

EXPORTS.

April 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 1,600 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 55 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 112 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 22 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 26 bales wool, 200 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 48 bales wool, J. Karra; 17 bales wool, D. Kundunmall; 52 casks chutney, 10 cases curry powder, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 12 bales wool, 22 bales goat hair, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia (s) 8 bales waste silk, M. A. Patheria.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 3 hogsheads chutney, N. K. Jassawalla.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 400 bales cotton, 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 1,588 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,932 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 45 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 990 cwts. jinjilly seed, 990 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri.

Arabia (s) 1 box tiger, deer and stag skins, H. Laljee and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia (s) 24 casks 100 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Taiyabi (s) 300 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Beghie and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 290 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

Roma (s) 500 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ischia (s) 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton. H. Megjee and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Sardinia (s) 2¼ cwts. waste ivory, ½ cwt. ivory point, H. Jamal and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ti Nishimatsu and Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 83 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton raw, M. B. Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 25 bales cotton twist, I. David; 95 cwts. myrabolums, L. Harjeewan; 841 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 187 cwts. shark fins, 125 cwts. olibanum, A. Chagla and Co.; 30 cwts. fish maws, 75 cwts. shark fins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 1 cwt. genda horns, 1¼ cwts. waste ivory, M. H. E. Ellias.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. 14

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

EASTER SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Good Friday.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay.—7-15 a.m., Matins; 7-45 a.m., The Litany and Ante-Communion Service; 10-0 a.m., Children's Service; 12-0 noon to 3 p.m., The Three Hours' Devotion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

Good Friday.

8-0 a.m., Matins; 8-45 a.m., Litany, Ante-Communion Service and Address; 6-30 p.m. Evensong & Sermon; 9-0 p.m. Lantern Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Good Friday.

St. Seter's Mazagon:—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., 1st part of the Liturgy and The "Reproacher; 9-30 a.m., The Station of the Cross; 12 noon, to 3 p.m., Addresses on the 7 words from the Cross, by Rev. Father Playne; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. J. Henry Lord; The Alms will be given to the "Mission to the Jews."

Easter Eve.

6-30 a.m., Matins and 1st part of the Liturgy; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day.

6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m., Solemn Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Barton, Alms for the Society of St. John Evangelist.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Good Friday.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion at 11-0 a.m.

Easter Day.

Holy Communion an Sermon 11 a.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Good Friday.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy:—English:—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M. A.; Marathi:—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.; Gujerathi:—Rev. L. Hari; English Services:—8-0 a.m., Ante-Communion and Address; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Address; Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Boni-Israel Work.

Easter Day.

Clergy:—Eiglish:—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A.; Marathi:—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.; Gujerathi:—Rev. L. Hari; English Services:—8-0 a.m., Holy Communion; 11-0 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for the C. M. S. Vernacular Congregations, Bombay; Marathi Service, 9-0 a.m., Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Gordon, B. D.; Good Friday, 2nd April, Hours of Service, 11 a.m. (Joint Sercice with United Free Church of Scotland).

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9 o'clock, Evening Service 6-30 o'clock, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

Good Friday.

Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard, Morning Service at 9 o'clock.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Orna from Moulmein and coast, Agents M. M. and Co.—16,451 bags rice, 2,899 bundles battens, 2,288 bundles teak boards and battens, 1,041 pieces teak boards, 85,035 pieces 18,901 bundles scantlings, 6,083 pieces planks, 5,597 pieces sleepers, 558 pieces squares, 577 pieces posts, 878 pieces posts and planks, 994 bundles planks, sleepers and battens, 4 bundles sandal wood, 226 jottas coir yarn, 102 bundles chillies, 14 bags coffee, 4 barrels 5 cases wine, 10 cases mineral water, 72 cases 9 bags oilman's stores, 1 case 76 chests 61 half chests tea, 23 pieces empty gas cylinders.

S. S. Poleric from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—475 bales domestics, 11 bales oil cloth, 596 barrels 272 cases 9 crates lubricating oil, 10 barrels 21 half barrels 20 cases grease, 150 cases Quaker oats, 170 bales old newspaper, 23 cases wax, 50 cases beer, 2 cases smoking tobacco, 28 cases 1 trunk paper, 21 cases aluminium, 28 cases lantern globes, 4 cases locks, 2 cases confectionery, 29 cases soap, 25 cases Nestle's milk food, 10 cases vaseline, 26 cases 7 packages medicine, 38 packages tallows syrup, 200 barrels rosin, 22 kegs 20 casks sugar of lead, 44 boxes 11 packages clocks.

S. S. Sardinia from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—390 cases 28 packages 10 boxes silk goods, 550 bales 117 cases 22 chests silk raw, 20 cases silk larri, 1 case mixed silk goods, 14 cases 10 packages cotton and silk goods, 28 cases waste silk yarn, 25 cases cotton goods, 150 packages 147 chests green tea, 881 cases 396 chests 1 box tea, 5 cases watches, 5,020 bags green peas, 878 bags beans, 3 packages caraway seed, 500 tons coal, 20 bags groundnuts in shells, 2,505 bags sugar, 326 bags sugar candy, 131 cases preserves, 140 bags sago flour, 14 bags cardamom seed, 25 bags stick lac, 40 packages starch, 102 cases provisions, 2 packages paint, 1 hogshead wine, 1 package liqueur, 77 cases brandy, 25 packages vermouth, 14 packages saffron, 40 plates 51 bars zinc, 450 bars silver, 2 cases silver cups, 4 cases soap, 14 cases umbrellas, 1,500 cases 100 chests cassia, 30 coils rope, 250 bags olibanum, 28 cases gum benjamine, 3 cases gambouge, 17 cases mace, 13 cases long pepper, 1,370 bags betelnuts, 1,200 packages fire-crackers, 100 sacks oats, 50 cases grapes, 2 cases aniseed oil, 21 packages perfumery, 4 boxes rupees, 902 cases preserved meat, 449 cases glass bangles, 5 cases broken glass, 94 rolls matting.

S. S. Chakdina from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—562 18/20 tons coal, 12 bags nukhla, 3,147 bundles cloves, 113 bundles cloves stems, 18 bundles hides, 205 bales cotton, 115 bags empty bottles, 11 cases empty gas cylinders, 8 numbers ivory tusks, 1 case hippo teeth, 1 case trophies.

S. S. Ischia from Genoa, Agents M. Italiana.—2 cases medicines, 9 cases saffron, 62 cases spirit, 99 cases brandy, 102 cases vermouth, 26 cases wine, 3 cases linseed oil, 3 cases oil, 1 case essential oil, 50 cases condensed milk, 25 cases colour, 15 cases gum mastic, 50 cases raisins, 2,499 bags almonds, 63 cases cotton goods, 10,000 bags sugar.

S. S. Asahi Maru from Singapore, Agents Sallebhoy Tyabjee and Sons.—3,047 bundles rattens, 1,929 pieces poonah saraywood, 12,742 pieces planks.

S. S. Islami from Mauritius, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—31,660 bags sugar.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe.—876 cases refined sulphur, 21 packages camphor, 45 cases 2 packages peppermint, 998 casks cement, 128 cases candied fruit, 67 cases canned salmon, 96 cases confection, 1 case perfumery, 35 cases coffee, 49 cases condensed milk, 83 cases 90 packages straw boards, 16 cases hair oil, 1 case vegetable oil, 173 packages gum benjamin, 1,157 bags rice, 2,666 betelnuts, 39 bags nutmegs, 10 cases pepper, 50 cases ginger, 40 cases starani seed, 503 bags sago flour, 175 bags sugar refined, 60 cases lubricating oil, 25 cases vegetable wax, 101 cases tea, 2,350 cases matches, 28 cases cotton goods, 40 cases cotton yarn, 31 cases cotton hosiery, 21 cases supn silk, 2 cases silk goods, 3,863 pieces planks.

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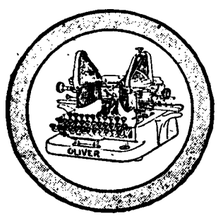

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ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

THE CORDITE FACTORY CHEQUE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, April 1

In connection with the missing of currency notes from the Cordite Factory at Wellington the First Class Magistrate was engaged in hearing the case against C. Doraswamy Iyengar, Assistant Pay Clerk of the factory for alleged breach of trust under section 409. The case for the prosecution was that on 8th February the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory entrusted with the accused a cheque for Rs. 14,500 to cash at the Coonoor Treasury and out of it Rs. 599 to be sent to the Karteri Power House, and the balance to be brought to the factory for payment of extra establishment. The accused returned from Coonoor in a gharry. He had Rs. 1,399 in cash in bags and another bag contained the currency notes which was sealed. The prosecution alleged that the accused stopped in front of the Magisterial office for a short time sending the syce to see if the Magistrate was in Court. Subsequently he drove back to Wellington. He stopped the carriage near a bush and the prosecution alleged that during these intervals the accused had extracted currency notes from the bags.

Colonel Babington, Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, in the course of his deposition stated that the cheque for Rs. 14,500 from the Assistant Controller of Calcutta was handed over to the accused to cash. On the 9th February while the Director of Ordnance was inspecting the Cordite Factory witness got intimation from the chief pay clerk that Rs. 2,000 out of the amount of the cheque was missing.

In his cross-examination Colonel Babington stated that it was not the practice to count the amount when brought from the treasury before placing the same in the chest, which is guarded by British soldiers. Only the bags used were to be counted, as the clerks who used to cash the cheque were responsible for the amount.

The chief pay clerk stated that on the 8th February the bags containing the money were placed in the chest. The key of the chest was with the Commissiary of the Cordite Factory. Witness kept the seal. On the 9th February the Commissiary of Factory in the presence of guards and witness and some other employees of the Cordite Factory after examining the seal opened the chest. The bags were removed to the Pay Office where the accused and another Pay Clerk were also present. When witness counted the money from the bags containing the ten rupee notes it was discovered two thousand rupees were missing.

Captain Duggan, Commissiary of the Cordite Factory corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Sergeant Blackburn of the Devonshire Regiment who was on duty on the 9th February and the Sub-Magistrate of Coonoor were the other witnesses examined. The latter said that the accused went over to his office to see him. Witness saw on that day a carriage in front of his office which is frequented by many people.

The Sheriff of the Treasury was also examined.

Further hearing was adjourned till 12th April.

PRIZE COURT IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 1.

Justice Robinson yesterday passed orders on the recent application of the Government Advocate for the fixation of the value of the steamer Alesia. His Honour held that the value of the steamer to be £30,000 or Rs. 4,50,000 and fixed that as the amount to be paid by the Crown. In lieu of the payment into the Court, the Court accepted an undertaking in writing to be signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma in terms of Rule 4(A) of Order 2 of the Prize Court Rules.

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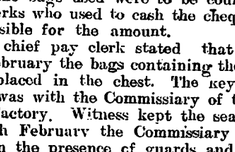

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REFUSAL OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

PRAYER FOR EXTENSION OF LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

A well-attended public meeting was held here last evening with the Hon. Mr. Motilal Nehru in the chair. Mr. Nehru in explaining the object of the meeting refuted the arguments of Lord Macdonnell in connection with the Executive Council for these Provinces and expressed gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for his recent speech on the subject. A resolution was moved and carried expressing the disappointment at the action of the House of Lords and praying for a Governor-in-Council.

The Hon. Mr. A. Raof, the Hon. Mr. Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke on the following resolution:—"That this meeting places on record its high and grateful appreciation of the courageous sympathy and broad-minded statesmanship with which his Excellency Lord Hardinge has guided the affairs of this great country in exceptionally difficult circumstances, promoted and supported liberal measures of reform and upheld the cause of India's honour and national self-respect, and is strongly of opinion that it is highly desirable in the best interests both of the Government and the people and particularly in view of the crisis through which the country is passing that a statesman, who enjoys public confidence and esteem to a degree rarely enjoyed by any of his predecessors in office, should continue to be at the head of the Government of India. This meeting therefore earnestly prays that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to extend the term of the Viceroy's office for two years or for such other period as to His Majesty may appear to be fit and proper." The resolution was unanimously carried.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

IN RECOGNITION OF VILLAGERS' GALLANTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 1.

Sanction has been received from the Government of India to remission of land revenue in four pattis of the village Chabha in Amritsar District, in recognition of gallantry displayed by the villagers in resisting attack of dacoits. The dacoity took place on the night of the 2nd February. A band of men most, if not all, of them being returned Sikh emigrants armed with revolvers and bombs attacked a house in the village. The villagers of the neighbouring pattis turned out with greatest promptitude and courage and drove off the dacoits, one of whom they succeeded in capturing, while another was killed and the third severely beaten but rescued by his companions. Seven villagers were more or less severely injured in the affray. In addition to the remission of land revenue cash rewards have been granted to the villagers who did specially good work.

ALLAHABAD AND LUCKNOW ELECTRIC SCHEME.

MEETING IN THE MAYO HALL.

A public meeting was held on Monday, the 29th March, at 5-30 p.m., in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, in connection with the scheme for the electrification of Allahabad and Lucknow Mr. S. H. Fremantle Collector, presided, and was supported by Mr. Justice Tudball, Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite, Chairman of the Municipal Board, Dr. Sunder Lal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others.

Mr. Fremantle in the course of his speech said that it was not entirely a matter of investment, though the money was safe, the concern being guaranteed by the Municipality, but it was a patriotic work. Other cities had their electric installations and Allahabad ought not to be behind hand. He hoped that everyone would come forward according to his means to take shares.

Mr. William Bent, representative of Messrs. Crompton and Co., and Messrs. Martin and Co., then gave the reason for the methods adopted for raising the necessary capital. He said that when the scheme was first mooted in 1913, the Lieutenant Governor expressed a wish that if possible the money should not be subscribed entirely in London or outside the United Provinces, but that the people here should be given an opportunity of putting money into the concern. It was therefore decided not to float the Company in London, but to make it a purely Indian Company with offices in Calcutta. The capital required was 15½ lakhs. If they (Messrs. Crompton) got 10 lakhs from Allahabad and Lucknow, they would find the other 5½ lakhs; and immediately the 10 lakhs was subscribed they would go ahead with the scheme. When the new company was formed Messrs. Crompton and Co., would be in the position of ordinary shareholders. The directors of the new company would appoint the consulting engineers and Messrs. Martin and Co., the Managing Agents, would be subservient to the wishes of the directors.

After Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Chintamani, Dr. Sundar Lal and others had addressed the meeting in favour of the scheme, Mr. Bent briefly dealt with some of the points raised by the various speakers. He said that the total number of directors would probably be seven, two representing Allahabad, two Lucknow, two Messrs. Martin, and one Messrs. Crompton. As regards managing agents fees, he said that Messrs. Martin's usual terms were a small fixed sum per month and a percentage of profits, so that the higher the interest received by the shareholders the bigger would be their remuneration.

The Chairman then invited subscriptions and announced to the meeting the amounts subscribed by various representative European and Indian gentlemen, expressing the hope that their example would be speedly followed by others. The meeting thereupon closed.

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The New Pickering Bulger Hockey Stick, Best English Ash Blades, with Sarawak Cane Spliced Handles bound with Cord	7	8
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Prosser's Durable Bulger Hockey Sticks	4	0
Bate's Solid Cane Handle Bulger Stick	3	4
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Hockey Balls, Regulation size, best match, made of specially prepared leather and enamelled white each	4	8
Universal Hockey Balls, Regulation size, made of prepared leather, painted white each	1	12
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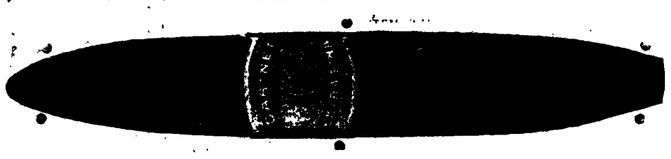

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday,—General Holiday.
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities as Ideals to be realised" University Library, 6 p.m.
English Mail Steamer Kaiser-I-Hind, due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, at 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The Duke's Visit."

SATURDAY, April 3.

Easter Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Hockey Association. (First round.)
University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Universities and Cities," University Library, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Palace of Varieties, 1st show at 6-30 p.m., at Gaiety; 10 o'clock performance at Edwards Theatre, late La Scala.

MONDAY, April 5.

Easter, Bank Holiday.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

TUESDAY, April 6.

Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School, 6 p.m
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Bombay Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Spirit of Drake	8
The Passing of Germany	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	5
Bombay Police Couts	11
Bombay University	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poetry and War	14
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	5
THE WEATHER	4

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At 10, Hayswell Road, Abroath, on 25th March, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, a daughter.

MACFARLAINE.—At 13, Temple Street, Calcutta, on 24th March, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. MacFarlaine, a son.

MARRIAGE.

PAIGE—FIRTH.—On 18th February, 1915, at Owlerton Parish Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. G. C. Weaver, Vicar, Stanley Arnot Paige, Lieut., 59th Brigade, R. F. A., son of Mr. Fred. Paige of Hillfield, Malvern, to Doris Emma, younger daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Firth and of Mrs. Firth, Red Garth Ben Rhydding.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZE.—On the 11th March, at Royapuram, Madras, from enteric, George Alfred Lawrence D'Cruze (Indian Posts and Telegraphs), aged 19 years, 6 months, son of Mr. Alfred Thomas D'Cruze, Superintendent, Office of the Director-General of Ordnance, Simla, and grandson of Mr. George R. Peters, retired Superintendent, Posts, Madras. (Madras and Southern India papers and "Indian Telegraph Recorder," Calcutta, please copy.)

MACFARLAINE.—At Calcutta, on the 24th March, Irene May, age 30 years, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Colin Dunbas MacFarlaine, Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraphs. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children and relations. "Peace, Perfect Peace."

PEREIRO.—On the 23rd March, at his residence, 24, Tiljullah 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Joseph Melville Pereiro, only son of Mrs. Mary Overton Pereiro, relict of the late Joseph Pascal Pereiro (Inspector of Police), aged 21 years, 10 months and 3 days.

MORRISON.—At Kasauli, on the 18th March, 1915, Leo Clarence Morrison, eldest son of the late Walter Morrison.
"Jesus said unto her, Thy brother shall rise again."

HARDAKER.—At Agra, on the 22nd March, 1915, Kathleen Muriel, in her 24th year, the dearly beloved wife of Asst. Surg. F. G. Hardaker, and dearly loved only daughter of Mrs. C. M. Laing. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, mother, brother and relatives. "Sweet spirit rest in Peace!"

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

April 2.

Embarkation:—Friday, 2nd April.
The following are detailed for Embarkation Duty to-day (Friday) and will parade at 11 a.m. at No. 11 Shed Alexandra Docks (S. S. Bamora). Dress.—Khaki.
Squadron Sergt.-Major F. C. Annesley.
Corpl. E. C. Reid.
Corpl. J. W. Hughes.
L/Corpl. K. B. Roger.
Trooper L. C. H. Goode.
Trooper F. C. Spencer.
Trooper D. Blythe.
Trooper R. Graham.
Trooper R. R. Haddow.
Trooper K. H. McCormach.
Trooper D. S. Burn.
Trooper R. Whitley
Trooper A. E. Graves.
Trooper E. Boyazis.
Trooper L. B. Gould.

Saturday, 3rd April.

The following are detailed for Embarkation Duty on Saturday, 3rd April (not Sunday) and will parade at 1 p.m. at No. 7 Shed Alexandra Dock (S. S. Vasova). Dress.—Khaki.
Squadron Sergt.-Major F. C. Annesley.
Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
L/Corpl. K. B. Roger.
Trooper D. S. Burn.
Trooper R. Whitley.
Trooper E. Boyazis.
Trooper L. C. H. Goode.
Trooper F. C. Spencer.
Trooper B. Blythe.
Leave.—Leave of absence ex-Bombay is granted to the undermentioned members:—
Sergt. E. G. Pearson, from 1st to 7th April, 1915.
Trooper Brabazon Jones, from 1st to 6th April, 1915.
Trooper A. P. Baxter, from 1st to 12th April, 1915.
The leave granted to Trooper E. R. Park is extended to 30th April, 1915.

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 1.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "E" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order with helmets, Naversacks and Waterbottles.
104. C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms on charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned imediately.
106. Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N.-C. O's. will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.
167. Recruiting.—Men, desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
100. Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.
115. Staff.—2nd Lieut. N. B. Kinnear took over the duties of Adjutant on the afternoon of 31st March 1915 from Captain C. N. Moberley proceeding on leave.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p. m., to-morrow.

March	Carry On	Y. Hume.
Overture	La Couromic Dor	Hermana.
Valse	Ravisante	F. Godin.
Selection	The Pink Lady	I. Caryll.
Idyll	A Lancashire Ramble	F. Arthur.
Morceau	Le Regiment qui passe	Cilonberg.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand, to-morrow evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March	Tivoli	Thomas
Selection	Harry Laudor's Songs	Williams.
Valse	Destiny	Baynes.
Reminiscences of Ireland		Godfrey.
Song	Love came from land L	Lincke.
Serenade	O Sole Mie	E. Di Capua.
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton.
Barn Dance	You made me love you	Pather.
Two Step	Robert E. Lee	Pather.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow the 3rd April, 1915.

March	"Old Comrades"	Teike.
Overture	"Tancredi"	Rossini.
Valse	"Caressante"	Lambert.
Potpourri	"Melodious Memories"	Finck.
Idyl	"Blumengefluster"	Blon.
Selection of	"Harry Lauder's Song"	Williams.
Two Step	"Teddy Bear'sPicnic"	Bratton.

PASSENGERS BY TO-MORROW'S MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding by to-morrow's mail:—

Mr. R. Aitken; Mr. H. D. Allen; Mrs. Allen 3 children and nurse; Miss Alexander; Dr. K. A. Anklesaria; Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth; Hon. Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling; Mrs. M. E. Badcock; Miss H. Bairst; Mr. R. G. Baker; Miss Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bateman, Mr. A St. V. Beechey; Mr. C. E. Benjamin; Rev. G. A. Bjork; Mrs. Bjork and 2 children; Mrs. Black and 2 children; Mr. Blackburn; Mr. A. W Blunt; Mrs. Bourne; Mr. G. P. Boys; Miss F. Brand; Mr. W. B. Bruce; Mr. C. Buckner; Master Buckner; Mr. W. J. Burrows; Miss J. Callinan; Mr. G. R. Campbell; Hon. Mr. Culling R. C. Carr, I.C.S; Mr. H. Carter; Mr. W. H. Chambers; Mrs. E. Chamier; Mrs. F. W. Chaplin; two Misses Chaplin, Mr. G. Chester Wood; Sir Valentine Chirol; Mr. Clare Smith; Miss Clare Smith; Mrs. E. Clarke and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Collier; Mr. T. A. Cowley; Mrs. Cowley and infant; Mr. E. C. Cowley; Mr. and Mrs. Craik; Mr. M Crosse; Major Cumming; Mr. A. J. Curris; Mrs. G. Curry, infant and nurse; Mr. W. Cuthutson; Mr. and Mrs J. J. Daky; Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Danger; Mrs. A. W. Davies, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Deane; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Dick; two Misses Dick; Mr. Dickie; Miss Douglas; Mrs. H. C. Finnis; Mr. R. Ford; Mrs. Fraser; Mr. W. O. Gardiner; Mrs. T. W. Gardiner; Mr. R. H. Garner; Mr. W. C. Gayer; Mr. W. P. S. Gibsen; Mrs. H. M. Glover; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Grabham; Mrs. Graham, child and nurse; Miss Grabham; Miss Grant; Miss Greaves; Mr. W. Hallowis; Mr. E. Handley; Mr. Arthur; Hankin; Mrs. Hankin, 2 children and Ayah; Mr. J. S. Harris; Mrs. Harrison, child and nurse; Mrs. Gourley Harvey, child, infant and nurse; Mrs. Haseldine; Mr. E. H. Hezel; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hearn; Mr. Hill; Major Hill Witson; Mrs L. T. Hilliard; Mr. S. Hirst; Mrs. W. M. Hughes, 3 children and nurse; Mr. W. Hulme; Mrs. G. C. Ingram, child and nurse; Mrs. H. T. C. Ivens, and infant; Mr. H. R. James; Mr. F. A. Jarvis; Mrs. Johnson, and infant; Rev. and Mrs. Grant Jones; Mr. S. G. Kantere; Mrs. J. R. Kaye, and 2 children; Mrs. C. H. B. Kendall, infant and nurse Mr. C. Kennedy; Mrs. Lacey; Mr. J. Lall; Master Leans; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ledgard; Miss Ledgard; Mr. E. H. Leggatt; Mrs. L'Estrange; Mr. J. E. Leslie; Mrs. J. E. Leslie, nurse, child and infant; Mr. P. Litchfield; Mrs. Litchfield, infant and nurse; Mr. W. Lewis; Mr. Lowther; Mrs Mabbett; Master Mabbett; Mr. R. G. MacIver; Mrs. Mackinnon; Mrs. Maclaran; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Magathdass; Mr. Harold Martin; Mrs. Harold Martin and maid; Mrs R. Matheison; Mr. A. H. G. McCarthy; Mrs. J. O. McDonnell; Mrs. Gavin; Spence, and child; Mr D. McKenzie; Mr. J. G. McNairn; Mr. G. W. Millar; Mrs. Minchin; Mrs. C. L. Minchin; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. J. N. Mittra; Mr C. N. Moberley; Mrs. Moberley, 2 infants and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. A. Morton; Mr. Victor Murray; Mr. E. Mylne; Mrs. Nettell; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholson; Miss G. Nicol; Mr. Nuttall; Mrs. E. R. Osborne; Mr. F. S. Palamcott; Mr. R. Papworth; Miss Sarry; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. T. C. Pigott; Mrs. N. Plinson, infant and nurse; Rev. and Mrs. Price; Mr E. Prothero; Major Ramsford-Hannay; Mr. S. D. Robertson; Master G. Robinson; Mrs. Salus bury, and infant; Mrs. Samuels; Mrs. Gordon Sauderson; Mr. W. L. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sim; Mr. B. P. B. Simmonds; Mr. Harman Singh; Hon. Mr. H. S. Scott Smith; Mrs. T. Smith and 2 childen; two Masters Smith; two Misses Smith; Miss Smith; Mrs. K. M. Smyth; two Misses Smyth; Mrs Stares and child; Miss May Sterrard; Mr. Stewart; Mr. W. O. Stewart; Mr. L. Stansfield; Mr. C. A. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Stotherd; Mrs. Stowell, and infant; two Masters Stowell; tow Misses Stowell; Mrs. A. Strachant, Dr. O. Strauss; Mr. W. Stuart; Mr. D. B Swan; Mr. Tarrant; Mrs. Tarrant and 3 children; Rev. and Mrs. J. Taylor; Mrs. E. M. Tennant; Mrs. Tilden; Mr. H. Tremeane; Mrs. Tremeane, and infant; Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Tyser; Mrs. Walker and child; Commander L. S Warden, R.I.M; Miss Warden; Mr. W. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. Watson; Mr. John Welch; Miss S. C. Western; Miss Whitaker; Mr. Wild; Mrs. A. C. Wild, two children and nurse; Mr. F. C. Williams; Mr. R. M. W. Williamson; Miss Wilson; Miss Withers; Lt.-Col. A. E. Wood; Mr. Wood; Mrs. Woods; Mrs. Walker and child; Mr. Bradshaw; Mr. I. N. Aspinwall; Hon. Mr. E. Maconochie; Mrs. Davison; Rev. M. L. Cabral; Mr. G. W. Dick; Mr. Brooke; Mrs. B. H. Wright; Miss L. M. Allen; Mr. B. Thwaites; Mr. J. H. Tallman.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chess Club will be held on Thursday, April 8. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman will preside.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived Aden at 8 p.m. on Wednesday the 31st idem.

KITTE I HANDARI AIPYA VARDHAK MANDALI.

The prize distribution ceremony in honour of the Jubilee Celebrations of the Mandali will be held at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, at Durgadevi near Two Tanks, to-morrow at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and Mrs. Hill to give away the prizes.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday three attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, the three plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Khara Talao and Mahim. There were no cases of cholera. The total compared with 129 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 128 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,191, out of which 24 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi, Chukla, Market and Kamathipura contributed 2 each, Mandvi 6, Bhuleshwar 4, Middle and Lower Colaba, Dongri, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Khelewadi and Chowpati 1 each.

ARYA VIDYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the abovementioned body, an institution styled "The Gurukula Vidyalaya" is maintained for the last four years. This institution aims at the education of boys under the supervision of their Gurus, with whom they reside during their period of development leading the life of a Brahmchari. The institution celebrates its anniversary at its present location at Santa Cruz during the Easter Holidays (Friday, Saturday and Sunday) when persons specially invited from various parts of the country will deliver speeches suitable to the occasion. Besides recitations and gymnastic and acrobatic feats of the Gurukula Brahmcharies and gymnastics teachers, Professor Harischandra, the Indian Sandow who has specially come down from Delhi will perform extraordinary feats of strength and will demonstrate the scientific system of exercise according to Sandow's system. The whole programme will be gone through on all the three days every morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m., (S.T.), and every evening from 2-30 to 7-30 p.m., (S.T.).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

FAREWELL CONCERT TO MEN OF THE CHATHAM.

The weekly Concert to the men of H.M.S. Fox and Chatham held at the Y.M.C.A., on Tuesday last was in the nature of a farewell concert to the men of H.M.S. Chatham which is expecting to shortly leave Bombay. Capt. S. R. Drury Lowe of H.M.S. Chatham was to preside but owing to illness was unable to be present during the first part of the evening and the chair was taken by Commander FitzMaurice of H.M.S. Chatham. There was a full attendance of the officers and men of the warships in addition to a large number of civilians ladies and gentlemen.

A lengthy programme of music was contributed by Mrs. Chaduick, Mrs. Davies, Miss Yamali, Messrs. G. Bourne J. Dodds, Pettitt, Mackenzie and McGrath. With leading Stoker Gasnier of the Fox and Private Jones of the Chatham, the bands of the Chathm and Fox filling in the intervals with some capital overtures.

After the conclusion of the programme Capt. S. R. Drury Lowe who had left his bed for this special purpose presented Mr. Gordon Cranna, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Cecil Fogerty, Acting Superintendent of the Bombay Missions to Seamen, with a silver flower vase and silver ink pot respectively suitably inscribed with the Ship's name and after apologising for not taking the Chair owing to his being unwell said that since they arrived in Bombay these two gentlemen have done everything they possibly coul'd to make the stay of the men on shore as pleasant possible and well they had succeeded. He could only say that their kindness and thoughfulness had only been equalled by their extraordinary energy for the benefit of others whether it was getting up concerts picnics or organizing sports.

Mr. Gordon Cranna and Mr. Forgerty briefly replied and the evening concluded with three cheers for the artistes and for the Captain and ladies and with the National Anthem.

GONDAL GRASIA COLLEGE.

The annual athletic sports took place in the well decorated college grounds on Monday. There was a large gathering of State and Railway officials. The State band was in attendance. An interesting programme of an hour and three quarters was gone through. Their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and Rani Saheb with the Kunveri Sahibs were present and the prizes were given away by her Highness.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At this theatre for the holidays arrangements have been made for another of those little trifles of Mr. Edward Nable's which have been so popular of late. It is entitled "The Girl Across the Way," and is very much like its predecessors from point of view of style, inasmuch as there is the same scope for dialogue, acting and dancing. But there are several new and catchy songs, among them "Oh! What a Night to Spoon!" "A Cloud Came o'er his Brow," and "Oh! La! La!" Mr. Nable is "Teddy Cockie," the comedian of the Apollo, and Miss Palotta is "Fifi," the comedienne of Daly's Theatre. The scene is "Teddy's" flat on a Sunday evening, and the audience will probably come to the conclusion that "Teddy's" flat is a very delightful place indeed.

The cinema programme includes several war topical films which should be enlightening as well as interesting. There is of course to be the usual topical "Gazette," but in addition we are to have a film which deals with the war in a part about which comparatively little is heard—Africa. Two animated maps are also down for presentation. For one it is claimed that it shows clearly Russian strategy in Poland, and the others illustrate the naval fights in the Pacific and South Atlantic. The latter introduces a new feature into mapology and should be particularly interesting.

The Kinemacolour film next week has for once in a way nothing whatever to do with the war and possibly for that reason will be all the more welcome. It is a nature study and shows the development of the bud to the blossom of beauty. "Lawyer Quince," as its name suggests, is another of those delightful comedies founded on the stories of W. W. Jacobs. The characterisation in this film is said to be excellent, and the acting and photography extremely good.

GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

A capital programme was presented last night at this popular place of amusement when the place as usual on gala nights was crowded to its utmost capacity. Miss Norah Moore scored a distinct success, especially in her special novelty song "Mephistophelis" which was greatly appreciated. The principal attraction of the evening was the staging of the musical-comedy revue entitled "The Duke's Visit" by the three talented members of the World's Trio. This proved a tremendous success and kept the house in continual roars of laughter. The Revue is a novel and original production and went down with every section of the audience. This part of the programme alone is well worth a visit to the Gaiety. Miss Nada Moret sang several new songs each of which was greatly appreciated. The cinema pictures were excellent, including a drama entitled "Entry to Egypt" Max, comedy war pictures and several comics. The present programme which has been specially arranged for the holidays should not be missed as it is seldom that artistes of the calibre of the World's Trio are to be seen on this side of Suez.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS,

This popular entertainment's season is drawing to a close, and those who have not seen the last new programme should do so at once, as there are now only a few nights left. To-morrow and on Sunday there are to be two performances, at 4 p.m., and 9.30 p.m., when two handsome gold watches will be given away at each matinee. An additional attraction at to-morrow night's performance will be the giving away of a handsome Arab horse and everyone purchasing a ticket will receive a coupon, entitling him to a win.

MR. CLAUDE HILL.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SHANTI BHUVAN

In his bungalow "Shanti Bhuvan" (Peddar Road), Mr. Narottam Morarji, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, was "At Home" yesterday to meet the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill prior to their departure from Bombay for Simla, where Mr. Hill takes charge of the office of Member for Education in the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The bungalow and the beautiful and extensive gardens around it were gaily decorated for the occasion and no pains were spared to make the function as brilliant and enjoyable as possible. About six hundred ladies and gentlemen attended and these included members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, and prominent people not only of Bombay but also of the mofussil. Chiefs of some of the States in Kathiawar also graced the function with their presence and among them were His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and his heir-apparent, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and his heir-apparent and His Highness the Chief of Jhalar-Patan and his princess, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Hill were connected for several years while Mr. Hill was Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

On arrival Mr. and Mrs. Hill were received by the host Mr. Narottam and his nephew Mr. Ratansey Dharmsey and were conducted into the main hall, where they mixed very freely among the other guests, who joined in congratulating Mr. Hill on his appointment as a member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council and wished him even greater success in his new sphere of life than he had hitherto achieved.

A pleasant hour was spent inside the bungalow and on the lawns behind it, after which the whole gathering proceeded to the extensive gardens in the compound where were laid out refreshments which were very admirably catered for by Messrs. Mongini Brothers, which brought a most delightful and pleasant afternoon to a close.

Before leaving, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] garlanded and presented with baskets and were most lustily [illegible]

CITIES OF CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION.

PROFESSOR GEDDES'S LECTURE.

Professor Geddes delivered his second of the series of lectures on "Study of Cities" at the University Library yesterday, before a crowded gathering.

Professor Geddes in the course of an interesting lecture, said that the shallow politicians who sneezed at local affairs as "gas and sewage," as "parish pump" and "coal cellars" had long done deadly work in every city. Any one who understood coal fields as the prime basis not only of British industry but population as well, would see that the water supplies and the whole conditions of these great and crowded populations were vital matters and, therefore, most directly of political and imperial importance also. Industrial towns and cities were now practically uniting into vast regions, city regions and conurbations, which the broadest civics were needed to make us realise. Urban Lancashire was now the vastest conurbation of which Liverpool was the main port, Manchester the market and Oldham and Blackpool and the rest were manufacturing suburbs. Besides this vast "Lancaston" are arising other colossal city groups to which the old town names no longer apply, but which need to be generalised now as "Midlanton," South-Waleston, West Riding and "Tyne-Wear-Tees." Thus was arising a veritable new heptarchy whose coal-fields, water-sheds, food-areas and health-areas were the essence of their national existence. No longer negligible was the coal cellar and the parish pump of cockney sneers. Similarly, great Glasgow and Edinburgh were before long to be united by the Forth and Clyde Canal, completing the great circle route between Northern Europe and North America. The Clyde and Forth which united, already contained the greater half of the population of Scotland, once a rustic people but now proportionately the most urban in the world, and amongst the best housed also. This process was not confined to Industrial Britain. The Black country of Belgium and that of Westphalia were formidable rivals to our own. Similarly, many towns and cities from Boston to New York, Philadelphia to Washington, are also growing into gigantic conurbations, of which the population could already be counted in tens of millions. These were the realities of modern industrial progress, but towards what end? Had this not been a matter of getting too much coal to get up steam to run machine maintain too cheap people, and thus to get up more coal, more steam and more machinery and so on. It was the result, which the economists call progress of wealth and population, yet too much of multitudinous population, too low standards of life. The soil too was limited for agriculture even when not bricked over too much. This doleful picture of one set of industrial conditions could be compared to that arising on the opposite shores of the North Sea from the streams of "white coal." These electrified water-courses of Norway are inexhaustible while the earth spins, wind blows and the North mountains stand. Similarly in Switzerland and Italy a new industrial Europe was arising. They are, of course, advancing while we are hampered by our earlier industrial start. A new industry is thus opening characterised by our electricity instead of steam, by hygiene instead of disease, by art instead of squalor, by planned and ordered cities, also growing cities, above all instead of slums and semi-slums which make two-thirds of our own conurbations. As the stone age of the early anthropologists is now defined into two periods, paleolithic and neolithic, so the industrial age also requiries distinction into phases, as paleo-technic and neo-technic. We pass for instance from money wages to family budgets, and it has transformed the paleo-technic town into the neo-technic city. The protests of Carlyle and Ruskin were not thus matters of sentiment but of insight. And the cynical contempt for Utopia now at once disappear in this light of social evolution to be replaced by a renewal of the conceptions of Paradise and Inferno for civics and sociology no less than theology and psychology. The beauty of the city is of no more sentimental interest. The aesthetic factor is recognised in war or in medicine as the symptom of efficiency and of health. Therefore, the conception of education is not only scientific, but constructive, and above all civic, and thus more truly individual. This is work-wide industrial transition, this is a social event within which even the present history is a dramatic episode—and we find this change from paleo-technic to neo-technic more in Bombay than any place.

A GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE FALKLANDS BATTLE.

The "Hessische Landeszeitung" publishes a letter from Lieutenant Lietzmann, one of the officers of the armoured cruiser Gneisenau, which gives some interesting details of the naval battle off the Falkland Isles. He says:

"The English ships steamed at twenty-six knots, and thereby forced us to give battle. At an immense distance the enemy began to fire. We cleared for action and also prepared our boats, which, however, were soon destroyed by splinters of shell.

"We only had half our ammunition on board, as the other half had been used up at Coronel and Tahiti. The battle was indescribably terrible. We kept on till we had only eight rounds of ammunition left for our after turret. Owing to this lack of ammunition we ourselves sank our ship, which could still have resisted for some time, by blowing up the engines and by flooding the torpedo chambers.

"In spite of the somewhat heavy sea the hostile ships lowered boats. Later the British Admiral in the Invincible sent us a telegram congratulating the survivors on their rescue and expressing high recognition of their conduct in the battle. Similar attention was displayed to us by all the Englishmen. Up till now we have been tactfully and kindly treated by the British officers. There is nothing to show that we are prisoners of war."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (3) BEAT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY (0.)

The meeting between these two teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thusday in the first round of the above tournament produced a keen and interesting encounter, the Grant Medical boys winning an easy victory by three goals without a response. The Railway team was practically an unknown quantity and considering this to be their first entry in the tournament, they put up a good fight against the Cup-holders, although they were outclassed practically at all points by their superior opponents whose superiority lay in their combination and judicious passing. Barring three or four outbursts which brought great relief to their sorely tried defensive ranks, the Railway men were pressed throughout, once at least they looked like scoring but the shot went off the mark. In the Railway defence Cavell played a very sound game and was ably assisted by Harrison and Antia. But their forwards lacked both cohesion and method which with their quaint tactics of feeble hooking and spasmodic turns were accountable for their playing an erratic game which could possibly have no permanent effect on any trained defence. However, they played for all they were worth and that very sportingly too, there being no intentional foul play.

The Cupholders, pitted against a very weak opposition, were not fully extended, but judging on the form displayed on the evening's play, they should render a very good account of themselves in the tournament. As will be seen, the team has now only six of the old players who had won the coveted trophy and the absence of Easdon in particular was greatly felt. The team consisting of such young blood should improve immensely with a little more practice. There are at least three serious weak points in the team and unless these three new players improve considerably there would be no reliance on the Medical defence. However, as matters turned out they had a bigger share in attack throughout—keeping up a persistent and insistent pressure on the Railway defence almost throughout. The Medical forwards showed good combination at times, the outstanding feature of the evening's play being the pretty short passes by Wadia and Doyle who showed as much skill in execution as ease and confidence. Their combination was a treat to watch, but all the same it must be stated that the forwards were inclined to be selfish at times and each tried to dribble through when he should have sent on to his confreis and but for this they might have won by a much bigger margin. Both Murphy and Thyer showed grit and were quick on the ball and it is expected that with a little more practice the Medical forward line will be quite a formidable lot.

Turning to the play, the opening exchanges saw the Railway forwards in the Medical twenty-five, but after this spell which lasted for about a couple of minutes, the Medical returned to attack and Wadia sent in a shot which the Railway custodian saved by conceding a corner. From the ensuing corner shot, Thyer secored first goal within four minutes from the start, continuing to attack the Medical forwards romped round the railway defence and after ten more minutes' play, the same player increased the lead, scoring off a pass by Doyle. The exchanges ruled very much in favour of the Medical team till half-time was called.

After change of ends, the Railway team made some erratic and fruitless attempts to get through and was once at least within an ace of scoring, but the shot went wide of the mark. The exchanges during the second moiety ruled, on the whole in favour of the skull-and-cross-bones and towards the closing period Wadia increased the lead and the teams retired with the final scores:—

Grant Medical College ..... 3 goals.
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..... Nil.

Grant Medical College:—Norton, goal; Hildreth and Arklie, backs; Fernandez, Sweeny and Wilde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Thyer, Rane and Murphy, forwards.

B. B. and C. I. Railway:—Coursey, goal; Morley and Antia, backs; Harrison, Cavell and Telang, halves; Marolly, Carvello, Muller, Pollard and Azivado, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Kapadia.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS IN LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The "Statesman" published the following cable received by Messrs. Beattie and Co., of the list of probable starters and jockeys in the Lincolnshire Handicap:—Martinet (Moylon), Desborough (Southey); The Truth (Cooper); Marchmond (Donoghue); St Melruan (Wheatley); Thorium (Elnor); Man of War (Piper); Aviso (Gardner), Le farfadet (P. Alden); Aldermaston (Trigg); Kanran (Fox); Grace Cup (Plant); Brand (No Jockey); Phillippe (No Jockey); Coral Singer (No Jockey); The Spy 2 (No. Jockey) Applestone (No Jockey).

RESULT OF THE NEWARK PLATE.

The following is the result of the Newark Plate (one mile) received by cable yesterday:—

Sir Artegal	1
Dunholg	2
Talana Hill	3
Nine ran.	

Sir Artegal won by a neck one and a half lengths between second and third.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR AT KALYAN.

The annual Mahomedan fair will be held in Kalyan, District Thana, on the anniversery of Pir Sayed Nizamudin Kadri Khamosh's Darga, to-day lasing till Sunday, the 4th inst.

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
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(Opposite the Post Office)
BOMBAY.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, says:—"Before I was recommended to you, I had always to send my prescriptions to London, as hitherto, no one in Bombay was able to grind Toric and Kryptok bifocal lenses so far as I could ascertain."

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Ideal Situation. Best Comfort. Excellent Cuisine.
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APPLY TO PROPRIETOR.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 2, 1915.

To-day being Good Friday will be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no publication of the paper on Saturday.

THE SPIRIT OF DRAKE.

It is not surprising to learn that the Falaba outrage has aroused the determination of mercantile shipmasters to avenge the death of Captain Davis, and one cannot but sympathise with the demand that mercantile vessels should be given guns to protect themselves against the gang of pirates who form the German submarine flotilla. The wording of Reuter's telegram suggests that there is some feeling in the mercantile marine because the appeal for arms, under the extraordinary circumstances existing, has hitherto been without result. One can well understand that there may be a certain amount of resentment, when vessels unarmed and manned by non-combatants have to go to sea and run the risk of attack by an enemy who thus sets at defiance all the rules of warfare, and jibes at the spectacle of the drowning of his helpless victims. The officers and men of the British Merchant Service have deserved well of their country during the past few weeks, and it is impossible to extol too highly the unflinching spirit in which they have remained at the post of duty and braved a most insidious danger in which the odds are so strongly against them. And, superficially, perhaps, it savours somewhat of ingratitude that the Government should fail to respond to the demand for guns for mercantile vessels. But we suspect that it is no unwillingness on the part of the Government to give the guns that is responsible for this failure; indeed it is so clear that that even the smallest cargo vessel, if it were armed, is a foe which the submarine would have to dread, that it is obviously to the interest of Government, as much as anyone else, to supply these guns if it had them. But it is doubtful whether there is any such armament available. With the arms and munition factories of the country working at the highest pressure, the Government cannot keep pace with the demands they have to meet not only from our own fleets and armies but those of the Allies as well. Everyone knows that the most vital problem of the war at the present moment is that of supplying the armies of Great Britain, France, Russia and the lesser belligerents with guns and munitions, and that, if the United Kingdom could produce twice the quantity of material it is doing at present, the pace would still not be too quick. The question is, then, whether it is expedient in view of the comparative immunity of the mercantile marine from submarine attack, to divert any of the efforts for the production of arms and ammunition to provide merchant vessels with arms. It may be that the Government will hold that it is. But should they feel that it would not be wise, at the present stage, to lessen in any degree the flow of war material to the Continent and to the fleets, we have no doubt that the merchant service, in face of the supreme importance of placing the military necessities of the war first, will accept the situation with the spirit of intrepidity, calm courage and resignation, which has already thrown an imperishable lustre on the British mercantile navy. After all, deplorable as are the losses the service has hitherto suffered in ships and in life, the successes of the German submarine pirates have been comparatively unimportant. They have signally failed to "make good" in any degree worth considering the threats with which Germany embarked on this campaign. For one vessel that is sunk a hundred others pass over the English seas free from assault and reach their destinations in safety. And it is becoming more clear every day that skilfully handled the merchant vessel need, by no means, be at the mercy of a submarine. One of the latest and speediest submarines that Germany possesses succeeded in sinking the Falaba but the Dunedin escaped her after an eighteen hours chase and came safely into Dublin Harbour. The Glasgow steamer City of Cambridge, a comparatively slow vessel, has provided yet another example of what a spirited and skilful merchant skipper can accomplish. By clever manoeuvring her captain kept a submarine astern and thus prevented her from firing a torpedo; more than this he continued his way undaunted while for an hour and a half shells from the insidious little foe tore away plates and wrecked state rooms but failed to hit the bridge, where the officers remained unscathed and finally compelled the submarine to give up the chase in face of an adverse wind and sea. We do not suggest that brilliant exploits of this character would justify the Government in remaining indifferent to the appeal of merchant shippers for arms, if arms could be supplied without detriment to the more urgent necessity of keeping up the supply to the Navy and Army. But it is highly doubtful whether that is the case. To give every merchantman but a couple of guns would be an extensive order which it might be highly embarrassing to have to fulfill at the present juncture. That, however, does not lessen the sympathy with which the appeal should be regarded, and it is incumbent on the Government to give it the most careful consideration and respond to it in such degree, if any, as may be expedient. It is a tribute to the chivalry and *esprit de corps* which animates the service that the desire to avenge the fate of the Falaba, and to be able to visit on every German submarine that exposes itself punishment for the brutality of the deed in the Irish Channel, rather than anxiety to protect themselves, has prompted the pressing of this demand for arms. We venture to think that in the whole history of warfare there has been no greater example of courage and duty unflinchingly performed in the face of danger, than that shown, not only by the officers and crews of our merchant service, but also by the passengers they have carried, in the vessels that have traversed the waters of the United Kingdom since Feb. 18th last.

THE PASSING OF GERMANY.

To many who have hitherto loved and appreciated German art, poetry and music and believed in the German soul, the events of the last few months have come as a shock and an awakening. Never before in history has there been so paradoxical a result, as seems to have been born of the centuries of German research in the realms of science, art and metaphysics. When one turns to-day to his Goethe and reads those sublime lines, which give the human mind an insight and an understanding never previously excelled, even by Shakespeare himself, and then peruses that last extravaganza with which the Teuton greets his fellow in the street "Gott Straafe England!" one feels that one is faced with an example of that enigma of the human mind which baffles ever the most impartial research. There are Englishmen and Frenchmen, to day, even as there are Russians, to whom Schiller is as a literary god, a spirit of Parnassus, enthroned on the highest peaks of literary fame. But yesterday we believed that when this great poet wrote, "Alles Menschen werde bruder" he spoke of the attitude of the average German mind, an outlook on life that was pregnant with goodwill and Saxon geniality. Yet to-day we hear of a submarine standing by a sinking merchantman, destroyed contrary to every preceipt of international law, comity and usage; of a German crew, laughing at the agonies of drowning people, contrary to every precept of the Christian faith and to every principle of such common humanity as is inherent even amongst the most barbarous of animal creation. But three years ago the Titanic went to the bottom of the ocean with a toll of hundreds of souls. Kaiser Wilhelm was one of the first to offer his sympathy to the British Government yet, nowadays, but a few short years after, civilian passengers of the same genus as those who sailed on the maiden voyage of that gigantic and fatal liner were left to drown like rats before the eyes of that same Kaiser's sailors, and their end called forth nothing but gibes! This is the passing of Germany, the land to which the world was wont to look, as the shrine of philosophy, the home of sciences adapted to benefit mankind and the birthplace of a religious reformation, whose influence for good has crossed the farthest boundaries of civilisation. At the beginning of the war an Anglo-Indian paper commenting on what it conceived to be harsh treatment, (this was before Rheims and Louvain) of certain German citizens of Calcutta, pleaded for these, self-same individuals on the ground that "in this country every white man is an asset." If the modern German is a "white man," there are millions on this earth who have reason for thanking the gods that they are "black." Whatever may be the end of this war Britain can say with a clear conscience, "I fought a clean game with clean weapons." To England and equally to France will be the credit of having fought as gentlemen. The old sporting instinct of the Island race has never before been better exemplified than in this campaign and our regret, and we cannot hide it, at the passing of the old Germany we respected and admired, is qualified by the thought that the passage of centuries has left the ancient spirit of Britain untarnished and unquenched.

Notes of the Day.

Opposition from an Unexpected Quarter.

"The Pioneer" records opposition to the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces from another unexpected quarter. A public meeting to protest against the action of the House of Lords in the matter was to have been held in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Sunday, but owing to the active opposition of the bees who have made their home within the precincts of the hall the effort to hold the meeting had to be abandoned. The promoters of the meeting were heard to declare that the pest of bees at the Mayo Hall dates from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Antony MacDonnell!

Lord Haldane in America.

Lord Haldane is apparently in America. At any rate, according to a Reuter's telegram to-day, he has been interviewed in Chicago and has expressed himself very admirably, as he always does, in regard to Britain's attitude in the war and what we hope will come out of the war. But it is curious that this is the first news we have had of Lord Haldane's departure from England for America, though whether this is due to a brilliant inspiration of the Censor, which is unlikely, or to Reuter's carelessness, which is most likely, it is impossible to know. Lord Haldane has probably been sent on a belated mission by the Government to America to counteract the effects of the Bernstorff-Dernberg-Kuno Meyer campaign of misrepresentations and lies,—and now that the Government have awakened to the necessity of sending such a mission to the United States, they could not have chosen a better missioner than the Lord Chancellor,—the last man in England who could be accused by the pro-German party in America of any inherent anti-German prejudice. From his eloquent lips and massive intellect the British case will come with greater conviction than any other.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill.

Although the Bombay season, according to all precedent, should have come to a conclusion now that the Governor has gone to Mahableshwar and the hot weather is well set, there have been quite a number of social functions of importance during the last few days and there are more to come. This is largely due to the desire to do honour to the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill before their departure for Simla. On Wednesday night Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata gave a dinner party at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel to meet Mr. and Mrs. Hill, when Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. and Mrs. Strangman were among the guests. To-night Mr. Hill will be entertained at the Taj by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. On Monday another dinner, also at the Taj, in Mr. Hill's honour will be given by Mr. Suleman Haji Cassim Mitha, and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy is giving another dinner at the Taj on the 7th. This does not exhaust the list of Mr. and Mrs. Hill's engagements, however, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit having issued invitations for a garden party at Petit Hall on the 8th. Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas gave an "At Home" to meet the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hill at Pedder Road yesterday evening.

The Corporation Agenda.

The current month's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation promises to be a fairly long one and it is not likely that the work before this meeting, and there are eighty-one items on the Agenda paper, many of great public importance, will be over in three sittings. The most important item on this month's Agenda is the election of the President and notices have been received by the Secretary of three nominations. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has proposed Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia, who has been a member of the Corporation for more than twelve years and a pillar of the non-official side, while Sir Temulji Nariman will propose the election of Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, who, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has often remarked at the Corporation meetings, almost invariably finds himself opposed to the views expressed by the latter. The third candidate is Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, who has been nominated by Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne. Mr. Sethna is the most junior of the three, though he is the only one who has been Chairman of the Standing Committee, Dr. N. H. Sukhia was also in the field but no notice of his election has been given so far.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The other items on the Agenda paper refer to reports asked for from the Commissioner on various important subjects. That which may excite some controversy is the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a copy of the Government Resolution embodying the orders of Government with regard to the special measures to be adopted for the provision of medical relief for tuberculosis cases in the Bombay Presidency:—

It will be seen that so far as the treatment of the disease in Bombay City is concerned, Government have resolved to provide a certain number of special wards in certain of the Government hospitals of the City for the accommodation of cases which on admission to hospital are found to be of an advanced tuberculous nature. The Governor in Council recognizes that the Corporation appreciate the necessity of taking suitable measures for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and he trusts that they will provide similar wards and also dispensaries in connection with their Infectious Diseases Hospital or elsewhere. It is not necessary to remind the Corporation that tuberculosis is now receiving special attention as a dangerous disease both by Governments and by local bodies in all parts of the world. The Governor in Council will be glad to know how far the Corporation are prepared to meet Government in dealing with this important question in the City of Bombay. It is estimated that 200 beds are required in the City, i.e., 1 bed for every 5,000 of the population.

In connexion with the scheme for the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, I am to suggest for the consideration of the Corporation the advisability of providing accommodation in that institution for at least fifteen beds for tuberculous patients.

King Edward Memorial Hospital.

The Corporation have received the following reply from Government to a letter addressed by the Commissioner under their instructions regarding the establishment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital in the north of the island and the suggestion contained in that reply will in all probability be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for report:—

In reply I am to state that Government will be prepared to make a contribution of Rs. 4,00,000 towards the construction of the proposed hospital as soon as the financial situation permits. I am at the same time to request that the Corporation may be moved to consider the advisability of constituting an Advisory Board in connection with the proposed hospital. In the event of such a body being established Government desire to suggest that the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay might be appointed ex-officio members of it. The former, besides being a leading independent citizen of Bombay, would represent, hereditarily as it were, the interests of the subscribers to the Memorial Fund Committee, the Chairman of which was the Chief Justice, while the latter is the head of the medical administration of the Bombay Presidency.

On the Agenda paper are also put down Reports of various Committees, the most important of which are on the subjects of the desirability of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the widening of Parel Road (which will decide the future policy of the Improvement Trust so far as the Corporation are concerned). But as it is written against these items "will be circulated," it is doubtful whether the Reports will be ready for the April Agenda and in accordance with the practice prevailing in this body these matters will, we can safely say, be taken up after the summer vacation.

The Health of Bombay.

Although the progressive figures of fatal plague cases, cholera and small-pox had given a general impression that these fell diseases were probably going to increase slowly, yet the figures as presented by the Board of Health for the past week, must dispel any such fears. The Board of Health think that both plague and small-pox cannot be considered as epidemic in the city. The total mortality during the last week was 462, compared with 451 of the preceding week, which gives us a percentage of 24.52. Although it may appear to be a higher figure than that of the previous week, yet if compared with the mortality figure for the corresponding week of last year, which was 828, there is much reason for satisfaction. The average death-rate of 849 for the past quinquennium was nearly double the present figure of 462. Cholera was completely absent, and there were no deaths from small-pox, although there were altogether 35 attacks, seven of which were imported from outside. The figure for plague showed no variation, there being 20 attacks and 17 fatal cases. There were two fatal cases of plague among the recent arrivals in Bombay from Pandharpur and Surat. There were 19 deaths from phthisis, 6 from other tubercular affections, leprosy 1, diseases of the respiratory system 132, drowning 3, poisoning 2, and 190 from other diseases. The number of births was 332, which is 6 less than the figure for the corresponding week of last year.

The Brahmaputra Valley Tribes.

In an interesting paper, read before the Royal Society of Arts in London, Sir George Duff Dunbar gave an account of the tribes inhabiting the wild regions of the Brahmaputra valley. Sir George has worked for many years among the primitive men of this valley and the Naga Hills as a police officer. The Mongoloid races came into India through this valley about a hundred years ago, and the Membas, we are told, left Thibet only about a hundred years ago and ousted the wild Tangam clan of Abors. Since that time many other tribes have followed in their wake, and settled peacefully. They are a very primitive people and their religion is a sort of polydemonism. When any sickness or other unforeseen event takes place, they propitiate these spirits by means of sacrifices of animals and offerings of a mild intoxicant. Writing is unknown to them. The Padam Abors ascribe this to a curious legend, according to which in times of yore the Supreme Being gave the "cities of the plains" stone tablets and the hillmen sheets of parchment. But when the latter were sore pressed by hunger they improvidently ate the parchment, and the result was that writing has been since forbidden to them! They are, as is usual with primitive people, now steeped in ignorance and superstition.

A Democratic System.

But, wonderful to relate, with all these superstitions they have succeeded in creating a kind of democracy among themselves. "In the first place," Sir George Dunbar says, "the village and not the clan is the unit." The village head is elected by the people and he is in that position so long as the will of the people, as also their inclination, keeps him there. Occasionally a man of rather strong personality may rise and hold sway over a large number of villages, but these are rare instances. Another person of authority among these men is the medicine man or woman, who is screened from the curious gaze of the foreigner. Of course, these are a power in the land, and no democracy can intervene to depose them. They are the intercessors with the spirits by offering sacrifices, and are believed by the inhabitants to possess peculiar powers. They exercise a very potent influence over the minds of the public by threatening to curse them from a lofty platform. But their powers have weakened of late owing to the increasing influence of the elected chief. It is difficult to call these people savages, as every village is self-contained, just like an Indian village. They contain the blacksmith, the basket-maker, cane-worker, etc., necessary for their primitive requirements.

The total plague mortality during the week ending March 27th stood at 19,380 against 24,367 cases. Delhi had 1 death, Bombay Presidency and Sind 874, Madras 90, Bengal 10, Bihar and Orissa 2,192, United Provinces 3,560, Punjab 11,392, Burma 88, Central Provinces 858, Mysore State 70, Hyderabad 59, Central India 70, N. W. F. Province 5 and Kashmir 111.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PIRATES OUTDONE AGAIN.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY WARSHIP.

DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

GERMAN RIGHT WING IN WEST REPORTED CUT OFF.

A Glasgow steamer cleverly escaped from a submarine by the captain keeping the German astern, and preventing him from firing a torpedo. Though shelled for an hour and a half, the Germans failed to hit the bridge and none of the officers were hurt.

The steamer Dunedin arrived safely at Dublin, after being chased for eighteen hours by the same submarine which sank the Falaba.

The Mercantile Marine Association says the Falaba outrage has aroused the determination of mercantile masters to avenge the death of Captain Davis. They demand guns to defend themselves.

The Ellerman liner Flaminian, Glasgow to Cape Town, has been sunk off the Scillys. She carried no passengers and the crew of 39 were saved.

The Cardiff Blue Jacket with a cargo of grain from River Plate was torpedoed on 18th March. But the crew were able to bring the ship into Southamptan and thereby saved the cargo of 3,500 tons of grain.

A French warship chased a German submarine off Dieppe: shelled the periscope: and afterwards rammed and sunk her.

The Allies have resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

A North Sea Trawler observed a number of German warships in the offing.

A report from Amsterdam is current that the German line on the Yser has been broken, and the enemy's right wing cut off.

REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 31.

The revenue for the financial year is 226,694,080 sterling, showing a net increase of 28,451,183 sterling.

The principal increases are in customs £3,212,000. Excise £2,722,000 death duties £1,023,000 and income-tax, £22,150,000.

The only material decrease is in stamps which is due to restriction of Stock Exchange transactions.

YET ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

MELBOURNE, March 31.

The Commonwealth Premier has offered yet another contingent for the front.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION.

PARIS, March 31.

The Japanese military mission has arrived at Havre. It was received at the British base and the Commandant visited the Belgian Premier.

PIRATES AGAIN OUT-MANŒUVRED.

MERCANTILE MASTERS' DETERMINATION.

PIRATES AGAIN FOILED.

ANOTHER SMART SKIPPER.

SAVES STEAMER BY CLEVER MANOEUVRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

The Glasgow steamer City of Cambridge has arrived at Liverpool. She met a submarine off Bishops Rock. By clever manœuvring her captain, Fry, kept the German astern and prevented him from firing a torpedo, but for an hour and a half shells, which smashed boats, tore away plates and wrecked staterooms, were fired.

The Germans failed to hit the bridge and none of the officers were hurt.

Finally the submarine was compelled to desist, the wind and sea being against it.

The successful escape was a splendid achievement by a comparatively slow vessel.

The City of Cambridge's gross tonnage is 3,844. She was built in 1882 and belonged to the City Line, Ltd.

CHASED BY SUBMARINE

STEAMER DUNEDIN ESCAPES.

LONDON, March 31.

The steamer Dunedin has arrived at Dublin. She was chased for eighteen hours by the submarine which sank the Falaba. The Dunedin started to rescue the victims of the Falaba when the submarine gave chase.

The Dunedin displaces 4,796 (gross) tons. She was built in 1909.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

RAMMED BY FRENCH WARSHIP.

PARIS, Mar. 31.

The communiqué says:—A French warship chased a German submarine off Dieppe and shelled the periscope, which the warship afterwards rammed.

The submarine disappeared and a quantity of oil was seen floating at the spot.

ELLERMAN LINER SUNK

CARRIED NO PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The Ellerman liner Flaminian, Glasgow for Capetown, with a general cargo has been sunk off the Scillys. The Danish steamer Finlandia rescued the crew of thirty-nine and landed them at Holyhead. The Flaminian carried no passengers.

CARDIFF STEAMER TORPEDOED.

GREAT HEROISM OF THE CREW.

LONDON, April 1.

The Cardiff steamer Bluejacket with a cargo of grain from River Plate was torpedoed on 18th March.

The crew displayed great heroism.

They took to boats, but, though the vessel was listing heavily after being struck by the torpedo, the captain boarded her again alone and inspected the damage.

He decided to attempt to navigate her.

Half of the crew refused to return but others brought the ship in spite of heavy sea into Southampton and thereby saved the cargo of 3,500 tons of grain.

The Blue Jacket's gross tonnage was 3,515. She was built in 1904 for Mr. G. Hallett.

GLASGOW STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, March 31.

The Glasgow steamer Crown of Castile has been torpedoed off the Scilly Isles. A French steamer picked up the crew.

The Crain of Castile was a vessel of 4,505 (gross) tons. She was built in 1905 for Crown S. S. Co., Ld.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA.

A TRAWLER'S EXPERIENCES.

YMUIDEN, Mar. 31.

The skipper of a trawler which was fishing on Monday in the North Sea reports that a German seaplane dropped a bomb which narrowly missed the trawler.

Subsequently two Zeppelins passed in the neighbourhood of the trawler, which a short while later observed a number of German warships.

The trawler was stopped and visited by a torpedo boat but allowed to proceed.

MERCANTILE MASTERS' VENDETTA.

CAPTAIN DAVIS'S DEATH TO BE AVENGED.

A DEMAND FOR ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The secretary of the mercantile Marine Association says that the Falaba outrage has aroused the determination of mercantile masters to avenge the death of Captain Davis. They demand guns to defend themselves.

A shipmaster writes that they are still appealing for arms, hitherto without result.

SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIP

COMPENSATION FOR HULL TO BE ASKED FOR.

LONDON, April 1.

It has been ascertained that the cargo of the American ship William Frye was not American-owned when the Eitel Friedrich sank her. Therefore America will only ask Germany to pay compensation for the hull. It is expected that Germany will readily consent and express regret.

BELLIGERENTS' LOANS WITH AMERICA

NO OBJECTIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Mr. Bryan in statement said that Government did not feel justified in objecting to loans arranged by belligerents with the United States banks.

A DOCKERS' ARMY

UNDER MILITARY LAW.

LONDON, March 31.

Government in order to facilitate working in the docks is enlisting dockers under military law with army pay additional to ordinary pay, and guaranteed a minimum of thirty-five shillings weekly. Overtime will be paid for extra.

For example, the first Dock Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment will have sergeants and corporals, etcetera. The men will wear khaki overalls and join of their free will.

Lord Derby is in command of the battalion.

At present the scheme is confined to Liverpool.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

GERMAN CAMP CAPTURED.

CAPETOWN, March 31.

The Fourth Mounted Brigade has captured the German camp at Platbeen, fifty miles north of Ukamas, with quantities of supplies, ammunition and livestock as well as twelve prisoners.

Our casualties were one killed and two wounded and the enemy's four killed and six wounded.

LORD HALDANE IN AMERICA.

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Haldane interviewed in Chicago by a "Daily News" representative said:—

"Though this is a struggle for existence we will not violate the dictates of humanity in any eventuality. The real pacific Germany will take the helm as the result of the war.

Secret diplomacy will disappear and everywhere there will be great diplomatic advance.

I believe the world will be so organised that no nation will be permitted to go to war.

DUKE OF PORTLAND AND RACING.

LONDON, April 1.

It is understood that the Duke of Portland has scratched some of his horses for all their engagements during the present season, and the remainder until July 31st.

The remaining horses in training belonging to the Duke will be sold by auction at Newmarket.

If the war takes a favourable course the Duke will doubtless consider the advisability of running his horses in the autumn.

GERMAN LINE REPORTED BROKEN.

RIGHT WING CUT OFF.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 1.

The Amsterdam newspaper "Vlaamsche Stem" says it is persistently rumoured that the Allies broke through the German line on the Yser and that the Germans suffered heavy losses. It is further stated that the German right wing has been cut off.

INCESSANT ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE

CLOSE TRENCH FIGHTING.

PARIS, April 1.

Last night's communique said: "Artillery actions took place in Champagne.

There is incessant activity in Argonne, especially between Four-de-Paris and Bagatelle. Fighting is so close that an enemy trench-mortar was hit by a shell projected at our lines.

We captured one hundred and fifty metres of trenches on Tuesday night capturing prisoners and two trench-mortars.

Several enemy battalions at dawn on Tuesday recaptured a portion of Bois-le-Pretre but were dislodged shortly afterwards.

French airmen on Tuesday night dropped twenty-four bombs on stations and bivouacs in Woevre and Champagne and at Soissons.

In Belgium they bombarded the station of Bruges and the aviation camp at daytime on Wednesday.

PARIS, Mar. 31.

The afternoon's communiqué announced that there was no change.

HARTMANNS-WEILERKOPF

700 GERMAN DEAD.

PARIS, March 31.

It is officially announced that seven-hundred German dead were counted at Hartmanns-weilerkopf after the recent fighting.

GERMANY'S DWINDLING ARMY.

SUFFICIENT FOR TEN MONTHS' WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent giving further details of the French official review states that the peace strength of the German Army was twenty-five Army Corps. but at the outbreak of war Germany had sixty-one besides the Landsturm and in October seven new Corps were added.

The German losses on both the fronts to the middle of January were 1,800,000 of which probably half a million rejoined giving the net loss equal to 200,000 monthly. Assuming that the original resources as nine million only 3,200,000 will be available at the end of 1915, plus 2,000,000 mostly untrained. The available resources are evidently only sufficient for ten months' war.

GERMAN PLOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A SPY SHOT.

Writing from Cape Town on Wednesday March 1, the "Daily Mail's" correspondent says:—

General Smuts, the Minister of Defence, in the House of Assembly spoke to-day for two hours and delivered a brilliant exposure of the German designs in South Africa. He paid a tribute to the late General Dalarey, declaring that he did not believe that the general had any knowledge of or sympathy with the rebellion, though the conspirators intended to use Delarey's name and influence to further their purpose. The rebellion was caused by the machinations of highly-placed South Africans, supported by German promise of arms and supplies for South Africa.

The situation was saved by the loyal support of English and Dutch, by the Government's refusal in recent years to consent to the arming of Orange Free State civilians, despite repeated pressure in Parliament and by the expedition against German South-West Africa, which provided the Government with a ready mobilised force capable of being used instead to suppress the rebellion.

The most powerful and contributory cause of the rebellion was the campaign of calumny directed against General Botha, who had carried his load like a Hercules, and would continue to do so until the end. This statement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Speaking of the German intrigues, General Smuts stated that a spy named Russell took a prominent part in fomenting the rebellion. He was found with German despatches on him, and it was ascertained that he was German-born. He was shot as a spy. The Germans used South-West Africa as a base to undermine British authority. Already we saw the genesis of a pro-German party within the Union masquerading under another name. Nothing was conceivably more dangerous than that the party should grow. It must be rooted out. General Smuts remarked, amid cheers and laughter, that it would be a good thing to allow Kemp and his rebels to go about the country as anti-German missionaries, so bitter were they about their treatment in German South-West Africa. The speech created a profound impression.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS.

BIG CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, April 1.

It is officially stated that the Russians are advancing near Krasnopole and forced the Germans on Tuesday to retreat. The Russians captured two hundred prisoners.

The Russian offensive in the Carpathians continues. The Russians captured 1788 prisoners and five machine-guns.

LONDON, April 1.

A later communique says that the Russians in one section of the Carpathians between March 20th and 29th, captured 16,410 prisoners and seventy-two guns.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CAUCASUS

A BATTLE PROCEEDING.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 31.

A communiqué says:—The Russian campaign in the Caucasus is proceeding successfully. The Russians are advancing from Borchka along the Chorok river and also from Ardanuch.

The Russians have defeated the enemy and occupied the town of Artvin across the Chorok river.

A battle is proceeding on the left wing in the Sarykamysh region.

BOSPHORUS BOMBARDMENT.

FOUR FORTS SHELLED.

PETROGRAD, April 1.

The Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded Zunguldak, Kozla, Kilimli and Ergli.

The bombardment of Zunguldak and other forts was carried out by ships and seaplanes. Fog in the last three days prevented the bombardment of the Bosphorus forts.

THE DARDANELLES

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 31.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the Allies have resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles.

German official reports state that the Allied Fleets have resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles and airmen are reconnoitring daily.

DISAFFECTION IN TURKISH ARMY.

REVOLT AGAINST YOUNG TURKS.

TENEDOS, March 31.

Scarcity of food is causing disaffection in the Turkish Army. A party to revolt against the Young Turks has been formed among the officers.

THE LIBAU AFFAIR.

FIFTEEN HOUSES HIT.

LIBAU, Mar. 31.

Fifteen houses were hit during the bombardment by German warships.

GERMAN TROOPS PROCEEDING EASTWARD.

LONDON, March 31.

Many German troops have passed through Ghent proceeding eastward.

MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The "Daily News" says that Mr. Balfour has been given a room at the Admiralty.

TERMS OF PEACE.

REASONS FOR PUBLICITY.

GERMANS MUST BE BEATEN.

Writing in the "Daily News," Mr. Arnold Bennett discusses the kind of peace which is likely to be arranged.

According to expert opinion in this country and elsewhere the war is now more than half over. On the Stock Exchange, gamblers who wish to bet on the war being finished by the end of September have actually to give considerable odds to the pessimists who think that it will last longer. The Government is officially confident, and the members of the Government in their private capacities are unofficially confident. In these circumstances we may be sure that the Government, in conjunction with the Allied Governments, has made up its mind about the irreducible terms of peace. And further, since it has not submitted its intentions to the country, we may be sure that it does not mean to do so—unless it is forced to do so. In other words, the procedure of Sir Edward Grey at the beginning of the war is to be repeated at the end of the war, and the country will simply be asked to approve a fait accompli.

Such conduct will well accord with the anti-democratic attitude of the Government throughout the war. The Government has shown itself to be a really great war Government. For the first time in one hundred and fifty years a campaign has been prosecuted by a British Government with honesty, thoroughness, vigour, efficiency, skill—almost with genius. We are grateful. We are indeed full of admiration and thanksgiving. But no democrat can ignore the fact that the Government has misjudged the country, lacked confidence in the country, and in domestic matters of principle behaved in a reactionary and Russian manner. The country, in a word, was better than the Government could credit; and the Government was afraid to trust the country.

THE WAY OF DEMOCRACY.

The long recess of the House of Commons was one of the Government's mistakes. It fell to the House of Lords to administer a silent reproof. Another mistake is to be found in the vital clauses of the Defence of the Realm Acts. Again, the House of Lords had to show the way of democracy to a Liberal Government. The errors of the Defence of the Realm Acts might have been attributed to alarm and uncertainty, to a discreet desire to be on the safe side, and they might have been excused if the Government had had the wit to learn by experience. But the Government has apparently not learnt by experience; apparently it thinks no higher of the country to-day than it did in August last; the amendment of the Defence of the Realm Acts is unsatisfactory and imperfect, and such as it is, it has been forced on the Government by the obstinacy of Tories. This is not agreeable.

Thirdly, the Government has been anti-democratic in its handling of the censorship. The censorship has not succeeded in justifying itself, and it is not likely to be forgiven. Its defenders have never failed to be either foolish or insolent. The organising ability and the politeness of Sir Stanley Buckmaster may be beyond question, and newspapers may have some reason to be grateful to him; nevertheless, his attempted justification of the censorship from the bench of a Liberal Government was a humiliating episode in the history of British democracy, and his subsequent attempted justification of his attempted justification was merely deplorable. No forensic ingenuity nor effrontery will alter these facts, which are graven in the minds of all people who can combine common-sense with radicalism. Anybody who says that the censorship is used solely to prevent military information reaching the enemy, lies. There is no other word for it. He lies, notoriously. The censorship has been used, and still is used, for anti-democratic purposes. For example, I signed the manifesto of British writers to Russian writers. My sympathy with national Russia is keen, and has been well-known for years. Nothing that I might say could be really derogatory to Russia. Yet if I wrote what I thought about Russia in Finland, and about Russia's treatment of Mr. Bourtseff, the chances are a hundred to one that the Censor would suppress the whole thing. The conflict of certain ideals between Britain and Russia is undeniable; it must have its effect in the making of peace; and yet the Censor, with the astounding wrong-headedness of all censors, would have us pretend that it does not exist.

A REACTIONARY END.

At the present moment the censorship is probably being employed to keep the British democracy in the dark about the relations between Japan and China—to what end, if it is not a reactionary end? A censorship, being itself reactionary, must favour reaction, and in practice it always does so. The only newspapers that are entirely free to say what they think in England to-day are those of the type of "The Morning Post" and "The Daily Express," that engaging couple whose anxiety for the welfare of the people is so genuine and so justly celebrated. And, under our censorship, when concessions have to be made by one ideal to another, it is always the British democratic ideal that must give way—and never the ideal of the Russian bureaucracy or the ideal of absolutism that lies only half-hidden beneath the forms of popular control in France.

The recent domestic record of the British Government being what it is, we are perhaps entitled to ask what sort of a peace the Government is likely to arrange for us. That Belgium must be evacuated and compensated, and that France must resume possession of such parts of Alsace-Loname as she desire those points are universally agreed. But beyond them we have, little data upon which to formulate a theory as

(*Continued on page 10.*)

DEATH OF LORD ROTHSCHILD.

A GREAT FINANCIER.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The death is announced of Lord Rothschild.

THE FAMILY HISTORY.

Lord Rothschild was the descendant of the famous Jewish family which has acquired an unexampled position from the magnitude of its financial transactions. The original name was Bauer, the founder of the house being Mayer Anselm (1743-1812), the son of Anselm Moses Bauer, a small Jewish merchant of Frankfort-on-the-Main, says a writer in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His father wished him to become a rabbi, but he set up as a money-lender at the sign of the "Red Shield" (*Rothschild*) in the Frankfort Judengasse. He had already acquired some standing as a banker when his numismatic tastes obtained for him the friendship of William, ninth landgrave and afterwards elector of Hesse-Cassel, who in 1801 made him his agent. In the following year Rothschild negotiated his first great government loan, 10,000,000 thalers for the Danish Government. When the landgrave was compelled to flee from his capital on the entry of French, he placed his silver and other bulky treasures in the hands of Rothschild, who, not without considerable risk, took charge of them and buried them, it is said, in a corner of his garden, whence he dug them up as opportunity arose for disposing of them. This he did to such advantage as to be able afterwards to return their value of the elector at 5 per cent. interest. He died at Frankfort on the 19th of September 1812, leaving ten children, five sons and five daughters. Branches of the business were established at Vienna, London, Paris and Naples, each being in charge of one of the sons, the chief of the firm always residing at Frankfort.

COOPERATION AND JOINT COUNSELS.

By a system of co-operation and joint counsels, aided by the skilful employment of subordinate agents, they obtained unexampled opportunities of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the condition of the financial market, and practically embraced the whole of Europe within their financial network. The unity of the interests of the several members of the firm has been preserved by the system of intermarriages which has been the general practice of the descendants of the five brothers. Each of the brothers received in 1815 from Austria the privilege of hereditary landowners, and in 1822 they were created barons by the same country. The charge of the Frankfort house devolved on the eldest, Anslem Mayer (1773-1855), born on the 12th of June 1773, who was chosen a member of the royal Prussian privy council of commerce, and, in 1820, Bavarian consul and court banker. The Vienna branch was undertaken by Solomon (1774-1826), born on the 9th of December 1774, who entered into intimate relations with Prince Metternich, which contributed in no small degree to bring about the connexion of the firm with the allied powers. The third brother, Nathan Mayer (1777-1836), born on the 16th of September 1777, has, however, generally been regarded as the financial genius of the family, and the chief originator of the transactions which have created for the house its unexampled position in the financial world. He went to Manchester about 1800 to act as a purchaser for his father of manufactured goods; but at the end of five years he removed to London. The boldness and skill of his financial transactions, which caused him at first to be regarded as unsafe by the leading banking firms and financial merchants, later awakened their admiration and envy.

SPECIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

By the employment of carrier-pigeons and of fast-sailing boats of his own for the transmission of news he was able to utilize to the best advantage his special sources of information, while no one was a greater adept in the art of promotiag the rise and fall of the stocks. The colossal influence of the house dates from an operation of his in 1810. In that year Wellington made some drafts which the English government could not meet; these were purchased by Rothschild at a liberal discount, and renewed to the government, which finally redeemed at par. From this time the allied powers negotiated loans to carry on the war against Napoleon chiefly through the house of Rothschild. Rothschild never lost faith in the ultimate overthrow of Napoleon, his all being virtually staked on the issue of the contest. He is said to have been present at the battle of Waterloo. Being able to transmit to London private information of the allied success several hours before it reached the public, he effected an immense profit by the purchase of stocks, which had been depressed on the news of Blucher's defeat two days previously. Rothschild was the first to popularize foreign loans in Britain by fixing the rate in sterling money and making the dividends payable in London and not in foreign capitals. Latterly he became the financial agent of nearly every civilized government, although persistently declining contracts for Spain or the American States. He did not confine himself to operations on a large scale, but on the contrary made it a principle to despise or neglect no feasible opportunity of transacting business, while at the same time his operations gradually extended to every quarter of the globe. He died on the 28th of July 1836, and was succeeded in the management of the London house by his son Lionel (1808-1879), born on the 22nd of November 1808, whose name is associated with the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. He was elected a member for the City of London in 1847, and again in 1849 and 1852, but it was not till 1858 that the joint operation of an act of parliament and a resolution of the House of Commons, allowing the omission from the oath, of the words to which as a Jew he conscientiously objected, rendered it possible for him to take his seat. He continued to represent the City of London till 1874.

LATE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

His eldest son, Nathan, who has just died, was born in London on November 8th, 1840, and educated at King's College School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected Liberal member for Aylesbury, 1865, and retained the seat until 1885, when he was created a Peer. He was the head of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild and Sons. At Tring Park, and in his fine house in Piccadilly, Lord Rothschild assembled a multitude of treasures of art, among which it is enough to mention two master pieces of Gainsborough, "Mrs. Sheridan," "Squire Hilyard and his Wife," and two of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy," and "Mrs. Lloyd." He married, Emma, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, was created a peer as Baron Rothschild in 1885. Jacob (1792-1868), the youngest of the original brothers, was entrusted with the mission of starting the business in Paris after the restoration of the Bourbons, for whom he negotiated large loans. At the Revolution of 1848 he was a heavy loser, and had also to be protected for a time by a special guard. It was by his capital that the earliest railways were constructed in France; the profits he obtained from the speculation were very large. He died on the 15th of November 1868. The Naples branch was superintended by another of the brothrs. Karl (1780-1855). It was always the least important of the five, and after the annexation of Naples to Italy in 1860 it was discontinued.

DEATH OF MR. H. G. KEENE

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry George Keene, the Anglo-Indian Historian.

Henry George Keene (C.I.E. 1882) Fellow of Calcutta University and Hon. M. A. Oxford, entered the I.C.S. in 1847; served in the North West Provinces as Magistrate and Judge for 35 years, and retired in 1882. He was the author of the Fall of the Mughal Empire, Madhava Rao Sindhia (Rulers of India), History of India, A servant of John Company and various other publications.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. A. R. Henry's enquiry in to-day's issue of your journal in connection with the origin of "All Fools' Day," the best solution that has yet been arrived at is as stated on page 145 of Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," viz., as March the 25th used to be New Year's Day April 1st was its octave, when its festivities culminated and ended.

Perhaps the following may interest your readers:—

"The tale may be a relic of the Roman "Cerealia" held at the beginning of April. Proserpina was sporting in the Elysian meadows and had just filled her lap with daffodils, when Pluto carried her off to the lower world. Her mother, Ceres, heard the echo of her screams and went in search of "the voice," but her search was a 'fool's errand,' it was hunting the gowk (cuckoo) or looking for the 'echo of a cream.'—Yours, etc.,

WISEACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In reply to A. R. Henry's letter, which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 31st ultimo, regarding the origin of "All Fool's Day," it may be mentioned that the love for hoaxing and practical joking cannot be confined to the Latin nor even to the Continental races. It is a passion that is as old and as universal as lying. It is the instinct for lying, which—has been reduced to a comic element. Christianity failing to stamp it out entirely had to come to terms with it, and as a result we have one day of the year, the First of April devoted to the humours of this popular sin. Many and curious are the explanations of the origin of "All Fool's Day." One is that it is a fragmentary memorial of the mock trial of Jesus, and another which refers it to the belief that it was on the First of April that Noah sent forth the dove from the Ark!

The Hebrew or Christian origin seems unlikely in view of the fact that the Hindus have a similar day of their own,—the Holi festival which falls almost exactly on the same date. It may be stated that it was in origin simply a great natural holiday when men enjoyed the license of lying as they enjoy the license of drinking on a modern Bank holiday.

We *must* have fools if we cannot have heroes. Some people, who are enthusiasts for destruction would indeed give us fools and knaves in exchange for our heroes, and even have an idea that they would be serving some moral end in doing so.

It is along these lines that nearly all hoaxing and practical joking is based. It consists mainly in taking somebody "down a peg." Obviously a man's face is far more interesting to study when it is purple with frustrate virtue than when it is placid with thoughts about the price of turnips. There is perhaps no more popular pastime with street urchins than that of covering a brick with an old hat, and then expectantly waiting for some glorious fool to come along and kick the hat.

A host of similar instances might easily be produced of the small boy who looks *so like an angel* but behaves *so like a devil*.

Hoaxes, at the best spring from a desire to see one's neighbour *dancing*. That is one of the oddest facts about a hoax in the form of humour. No one has a good word to say for it, and yet everyone who relates the story of a hoax tells it with a certain amount of relish.

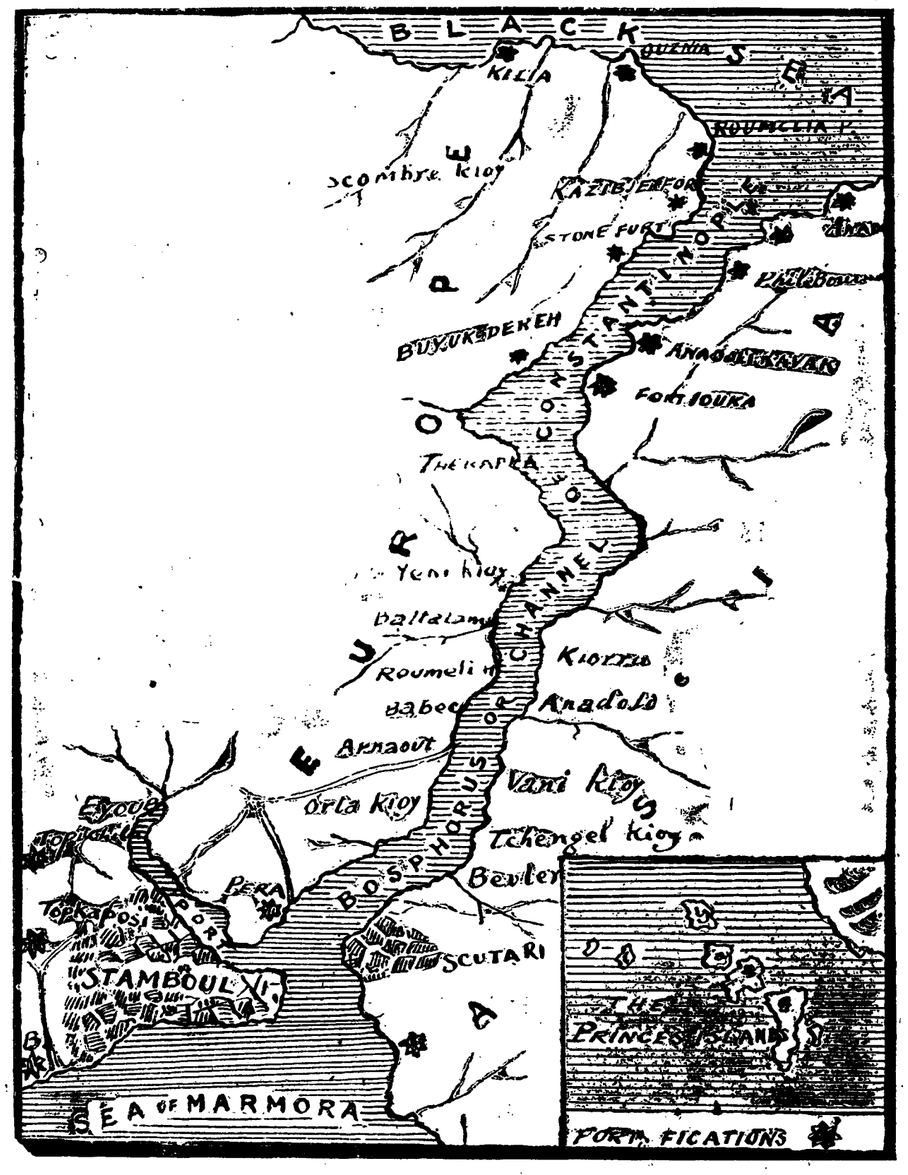
Skill and audacity always delight us for their own sakes; when they are skilful and audacious rogueries they, as it were, shock us into laughter.

It is difficult not to forgive a clever impostor so long as it is not ourselves on whom he has imposed.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. N.

April 1.

RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT OF THE BOSPHORUS.



The above map illustrates very clearly the channel of Constantinople leading from the Black Sea into the Sea of Marmora. The Forts (marked by stars) which have been under bombardment by the Russian Fleet are on the Northern coast. Inset are the islands of Prinkipo or the Princess Islands. They are three hours sail from Constantinople and form the last defences before the Capital.

TERMS OF PEACE.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

to the intentions of the Government, or even as to its general attitude. And such data as we possess are not very reassuring. For example, in October last, speaking at a recruiting meeting at Wallsend, Mr. J. M. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said that "territory must be taken from Germany *to weaken her power*." And this was no chance phrase for Mr. Robertson prefaced it by saying that he spoke "with a full sense of his responsibility." If he had said that territory must be taken from Germany in order to set right the robbery with violence which she had committed in the past—e.g., on Denmark and on France—I should have agreed with him. But that unhappy phrase "to weaken her power," shows that Mr. Robertson, learned as he is, has not yet learnt one of the supreme lessons of modern history. To take territory from a country "in order to weaken her power" is a sure way to bring about war. If Germany, in defiance of Bismarck's wisdom, had not taken Alsace-Lorraine from France in order to weaken her power, the present war would not have occurred, because France would have had no reason to be in alliance with Russia. It would doubtless be very nice if we could weaken Germany's power for the sake of doing so, without any unpleasant consequences to ourselves. But we cannot. Take territory from her which is rightfully hers and we shall assuredly hear of it later on, for with all her startling vices Germany has displayed at least her share of the virtues of patriotism and solidarity.

Again, take the attitude and remarks of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord and Elder Brother, Mr. Churchill is a great War Minister—a man of immense brain power, and also a born fighter. I can imagine him at a board meeting, sticking out his chin and bringing his fist down on the green leather and hissing: "They've got to be smashed! . . . " Splendid! But I doubt his qualities as a peace Minister, and I can also imagine him sticking out his chin and bringing his fist down on the green leather and hissing: "I shall listen to nothing but unconditional surrender!" This may seem somewhat personal, but the terms of peace depend upon personalities and, therefore, the effect of personalities must be brought home. And the fact is that Mr. Churchill, when he talks of the end of the war, does so as though he were talking of the beginning. Thus, in his famous interview with "Le Matin" a month ago he said: "This pressure (British naval pressure) will not be loosened until Germany has cried mercy, for even if you, France, and your ally, Russia, decided to cease the struggle—which is inconceivable—we English should continue alone to the end." When questioned about this grandiose bellicosity, Mr. Asquith pointed out that Mr. Churchill had characterised the contingency as inconceivable. If it was inconceivable, why conceive it? Mr. Asquith further said that he saw "no reason to differ from the views he (Mr. Churchill) expressed in that interview."

Yet several months ago the Allies solemnly announced that they would make peace in unison or not at all. Britain, therefore, according to Mr. Churchill, is prepared to defy this arrangement, and to stand out, if the ideas of France and Russia about peace do not coincide with hers. It is not surprising that Mr. Churchill's statement has caused a certain dissatisfaction in France. It would, however, be surprising if the Censor permitted any detailed expression of that dissatisfaction to appear in our Press.

THE OFFICIAL VIEWS.

Clearly the electors of this country ought at once to insist on some disclosure of the Government's views concerning a treaty of peace, so that such views might be known to the British electorate, to our Allies and to the enemy. I doubt not that the Government as a whole is a reasonable body of men, with little inclination to treat the war as if it were a mediaeval joust and great spectacular exhibition of the fine old theory of revenge. I doubt not that the desire of most of its members, like the desire of most of the people in this and the Allied countries, is to get what they really want with the least possible fuss and cockadoodledooing. But that there are elements of schoolboyish foolishness in the governmental body is certain. Therefore the Government's notions should be published and subjected to criticism. The publication need not be official. Semi-official or demi-semi-official utterance would meet the case.

The reasons for such a course are three:

1. It might prevent an unnecessary continuance of the war. The Churchillian dream of an unconditional surrender by Germany is delightful. We intensely wish it might come true. But the chances of it coming true are exceedingly small. Personally I do not see Germany surrendering unconditionally. I see her staggering and humiliated, but not with her hands up. Germany is a very great fighter. On the other hand the time may soon come when she would be willing to accept terms that would satisfy us. It would indeed be tragically absurd for the fight to continue because both sides were in ignorance of each other's feelings.

2. It might prevent a still greater misfortune and one which I have envisaged for months past—a premature peace. The temptation to make peace will surge up enormous the moment we gain any military advantage considerable enough to give the enemy a desire for peace. Unless, at that moment we have thoroughly decided what we do want in the way of terms, a grave danger will arise of our being stampeded into a treaty which we shall afterwards regret. I have referred to this danger over and over again, and I need not further insist upon it.

3. It is our right to know what is being contemplated on our behalf, and if we do not approve, to forbid it. For the future, the democratic control of foreign policy is one of the watchwords of the left wing of the Liberal Party—that is to say, of the paramount wing. That control ought to begin now. It would be grotesque and criminal for democrats to say, with forcible-feebleness, to the Government: "Well, day, you shall settle this affair in the ancient manner, but mind you—no more secret diplomacy afterwards!" The peace-treaty will be the most important act of foreign policy that this generation is likely to see, and if it is accomplished without the real, effective control of Parliament, then democrats ought to go and inter themselves for futile cowards. It certainly will be accomplished without the real, effective control of Parliament unless the Government is made to feel very unpleasantly the pressure of advanced radicalism. "The Morning Post," which utterly denies that this is a war against militarism, has asserted that "democracy may still exist, but it is no longer in evidence." Well, we shall see.

BARBARIC SENTIMENT.

Democracy itself, in the hour of victory, will run a serious risk of impulsively acting against its own interests. For the reason that any peace dictated by revenge and vindictiveness would undoubtedly in the end prove to be undemocractic.

Germany must be beaten, and she must be humiliated, for humiliation is perhaps the one process which she is capable of understanding, and profiting by. Last year I suggested that on the conclusion of peace some regiments of the Belgian Army should march down Unter den Linden, and I still think that this would be the best humiliation for Germany. She ought also to be punished for her crimes, but let the victors comprehend clearly the distinction between punishment and vindictive revenge. In nearly every breast there is the natural sentiment: "Germany has done so-and-so and so-and-so to us. We will do as much to her." This sentiment is barbaric, and it is everybody's duty to struggle against it. When a decent man is stabbed in the back, he does not retaliate by stabbing in the back. Nor does any criminal code ordain that the punishment for vitriol-throwing shall be amputation of the left leg. Vindictive revenge is the mother of rancour and grievances, and these are the parents of war. Revenge is sweet, but it is also silly, and it might prove rather expensive at the price of another altercation costing five hundred million pounds and half a million casualties.

COURT MARTIAL AT SINGAPORE.

FIVE RIOTERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 1.

At the Court martial at Singapore five other men of the 5th Light Infantry and the Malay States Guides, who had been found guilty of stirring up and joining in the recent riot were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out on last Wednes-

ENGLAND THE SPECTRE.

GERMAN APPEAL FOR GREATER EFFORTS.

REMARKABLE CHANGE IN GERMAN OPINION.

The following literal translation of an article which appeared in the morning edition of the "Hamburger Nachrichten" of January 31, was issued by the British Press Bureau, during mail week:—

The following is communicated to us from Berlin:—

The increased vigour with which Germany has recently pressed the offensive against England is without doubt a gratifying symptom of the present phase of the campaign. The first raid against the English east coast was followed a short time ago by a second, the object of which was to bring home to the English nation the possibility of an attack from the sea. This was followed almost immediately by the visit of a squadron of dirigibles, and about the same time German submarines took the offensive against the mercantile marine.

In the sphere of economics all necessary measures have been taken, with the cheerful acquiescence of the whole German people, in order to resist effectively the starving-out policy initiated by England. Behind the German front we have drawn up, so to speak, a second battle line, a line which England can rest assured will no more give way than the German troops which in Northern France have continually inflicted deadly blows on the English Army.

Finally, it is not without significance that an expression of expert opinion has recently been made regarding the range of German naval and coast guns, the chief point of which lies in the assertion, that from Calais the harbour defences of Dover and the country to the north of Dover can be bombarded over a front of five and a half miles.

The foregoing makes it clear that Germany's position both in the east and west is such as to enable her to prosecute the offensive against her chief enemy even more vigorously than ever. *Against her chief enemy! That fact we must continue to keep clearly before us. Our high military commanders have repeatedly declared that the English long-service soldier is an adversary to be taken very seriously, and the result of naval engagements up to the present has proved that the English Navy fully realise the extent of its duties and responsibilities.*

It therefore follows that the conflict with England will demand fresh exertions and sacrifices. We shall do well to steel our hearts betimes.

"TO CALM THE ENGLISH."

England has already had good reason to realise the extreme peril and gravity of the situation. Whereas German economic life has in almost every direction returned to its normal course or with astonishing adaptability turned into fresh channels in order to re-attain its former high level of productiveness and prosperity, English foreign trade has not yet succeeded in recovering from the heavy blows dealt it by the war. Moreover, England's losses at sea are already so heavy that the British Admiralty is driven to resort to every kind of evasion and denial in order to calm public opinion.

Notwithstanding these facts, there could be no greater error than to underestimate the importance of the war with England, which is only now entering upon its first serious stage. *In all the wars which she has waged in the past England has fought with persistence and endurance, which qualities will doubtless be again revealed in the present struggle.*

But we Germans are not only aware of our own powers and of the weak spot where we can pierce England's armour. We realise for what stakes we are playing. *We know that the entire world is looking on at this war between Germany and England. The country which goes under in this struggle will lose beyond all words in the estimation of the whole world, while its fall will add power and prestige to the victor....* And the recognition of the fact that the victory of England would destroy Germany's future for centuries to come must spur us on to the greatest efforts and sacrifices.

A German defeat, apart from any war indemnity with which future generations might be burdened, would in all probability so cripple our resources that we should no longer be able even to contemplate the reconstruction of our military and economic forces or the creation of a fleet to vie with that of England, our most pressing need in the future!

GRIM REALITIES.

This tirade, states the Press Bureau, presumably semi-official or inspired, since it has been communicated from Berlin, is of interest as showing a remarkable change in German opinion regarding the value of the British as foes, as well as a change in their attitude towards the war. The old view that the English soldier was a "mercenary" has given place to a grudging recognition of the fact that he is "an adversary to be taken very seriously"; instead of merely mocking at our efforts to create fresh armies it is recognised that our "persistence and endurance will be again revealed in the present struggle."

Hence Germany is entering upon a new phase in the struggle; it is no longer a contest for the domination of Europe and for great territorial acquisitions as the price of victory. Instead of this she is engaged in a war in which her very existence is at stake and in which England looms so formidable and menacing that she is regarded as the only enemy, an adversary to be overcome only by tremendous exertions and sacrifices.

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THE "COMRADE" APPEAL CASE.

SIR DONALD JOHNSTONE'S JUDGMENT

We published on Wednesday the judgment of the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the "Comrade" appeal case. The following is the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Johnstone:—

In this case which has been argued before us for more than two days we have anxiously listened to a lengthy discussion by Mr. Beechy, also by his client Mr. Mohamed Ali, and on behalf of Government by Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate. I had had the advantage now of reading the judgment written by the learned Chief Judge, and as I find myself in agreement with him in every point which he has taken, it is not necessary for me to write much. I should like, however, to make a few observations explaining the aspects of the case which strike me as specially important.

The article under consideration had been objected to by Government as being likely or having a possible tendency to excite disaffection towards his Majesty or the Government established by law in British India. In order to be successful with this application under section 17 of the Act it is necessary for the petitioner to show that the article in question did not, as a matter of fact, contain "any words signs or visible representation" of the kind described above. As the learned Judge has successfully shown, the petitioner has hopelessly failed to prove his case.

The learned Chief Judge in his judgment has set forth some of the important matters dealt with in the article; but I think it is not out of place for me to repeat as well as I can remember the general abstract of the article given to us by the learned Government Advocate, in the whole of which I entirely concur. Put very briefly, Mr. Petman says, the gist of the article is as follows: Turkey has been oppressed and hated by Russia, the Ally of Great Britain. She has been spoiled by France and Britain. There is a considerable estrangement between Turkey and England due to the acts of British statesmen. Turkey has many grievances against Russia and France, the friends of England. There is a suggestion that the English intend to seize the Mohamedan Holy Places, and that Germany, at present at war with England is entitled to "admiration and sympathy" on account of the gallant fight which she is making against great odds. All Indians would openly say this if they were not "demoralised by the constant condemnation of unpalatable truths and the repeated rewarding of cheap lies." No doubt, the Germans have committed many outrages in the course of the war but after all they are not so bad as the English, whose General ordered the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb at Khartum. This is Mr. Bevan Petman's version of this article as it would affect the minds of the readers. He very properly argues that, after expressing such views as those, it is useless for Mr. Mohamed Ali to talk in the article of the inexpediency of Turkey making war with England at the present time or of the duty of the Mohamedans in India to remain loyal to the British Government.

BRITISH AND INDIAN GOVERNMENTS INSEPARABLE.

It was strenuously argued by Mr. Beechy that the section under which the security had been confiscated by Government refers to disaffection against his Majesty and the Government of India, and that therefore nothing said against the Government of England and much less against individual ministers or officers of that Government should be taken into account. It appears to me to be important to show that this argument will not hold water. In practice it is impossible to separate the Government of England from the Government of India. Everybody who is acquainted with the constitution of the British Empire knows well that the supreme Government of India is, in the last resort, the Government in England. The Secretary of State for India is a member of the British Cabinet. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt great and extensive powers, but in the last resort the real Government is the British Cabinet. The Secretary of State for India is, of course, only one member of that Cabinet, but according to all correct views the English Constitution, a pronouncement by the Secretary of State for India is a pronouncement by the British Cabinet, that is to say, by the Government of Great Britain. Therefore anything which tends in India to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India; and, apart from this constitutional way of looking at the matter, it must be obvious that, if a writer succeed in exciting in the minds of persons in this country bad feelings against the King, Lords and Commons, and the British Cabinet, in which their power is concentrated, he does thereby excite feelings hostile to British rule in India. In this connection I would like to refer to the remarks in the summing up of Mr. Justice Batty in the case under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, to be found in 4, Criminal Law Journal, at page 16.

And it is also idle for Mr. Beechy to pretend that the article simply criticises the policy of successive ministers in England and not the Government as a whole, for the policy pursued in Egypt is the policy of the Government in England, though of course pronouncements were made from time to time by individual ministers. Similiarly when the destruction of the tomb of the Mahdi at Khartum was carried out that also must undoubtedly be taken as an act of the British Government, though the authority on the spot may at the moment have acted on its own responsibility, a point regarding which we have no information. The British Government accepted the measure, and so far as the public is aware, never expressed any disapproval of it.

MEANING OF DISAFFECTION.

The learned Chief Judge has not thought it necessary to discuss the word 'disaffection' at length, and indeed it may be better not to attempt an exhaustive definition, but at the same time it seems to me highly important that this Court should give the public some clue as to its views on the subject. I have read remarks upon this word in various rulings and various books, but I am quite content to accept in full the discussion of the word in I. L. R. XXII, Bom., page 152. There it is said that:—

"An attempt to excite feelings of dis-"affection to Government is equivalent to "an attempt to produce political hatred of "Government as established by law to ex-"cite political discontent, and alienate the "people from their allegiance."

This is the general placitum, but very significant remarks are made by Parsons J., and Ranade J. which I think should be published far and wide. Parsons J. said:—

"The word 'disaffection' used in section "124-A of the Indian Penal Code cannot be "construed as meaning an absence of or the "contrary of affection or love, that is to "say, dislike or hatred, but is used in its "special sense as signifying political aliena-"tion or discontent, that is to say, a feeling "of disloyalty to the existing Government, "which tends to a disposition not to obey, "but to resist and subvert the Govern-"ment."

And Ranade J., expressed the following opinion:—

"'Disaffection' is not a mere absence or negation of love or good will, but a positive "feeling of aversion which is akin to dis-"loyalty, a defiant insubordination of "authority, or when it is not defiant, *it "secretly seeks to alienate the people and "weaken the bond of allegiance and pre-"possesses the mind of the people with "avowed or secret animosity to Govern-"ment*, a feeling which tends to bring the "Government into hatred or contempt by "imputing base and corrupt motives to it, "and makes them *indisposed to obey* or sup-"ports the laws of the realm, and which "promotes discontent and public disorder."

I have italicised certain phrases in these quotations because it must always be borne in mind in such cases as the present that it is not necessary for the Crown to show that disobedience has actually been caused by the obnoxious writings.

TRUTH OF A STATEMENT IMMATERIAL.

We have heard a good deal of argument about the supplementary paper books, one printed by Government and the other at the instance of the petitioner. The former is a complete single issue of the "Comrade" including the article now in question. It is unnecessary to say anything more about it than it certainly in no way helps the petitioner. But as to the other supplementary book my opinion is that the petitioner has damaged his case by bringing it to our notice. As the learned Chief Judge has pointed out, a great part of that book is irrelevent, but the first article printed, namely, "an extract from the "Comrade" of 26th August, 1914," shows the spirit in which Mr. Mohamed Ali writes when he sets out to discuss the foreign policy of Great Britain. Can he in his wildest dreams suggest that a sentence like the following is innocent of seditious intention "Unscrupulous aggressors have despoiled her (i.e., Turkey) of her territories, intriguers have fattened at her expense, wicked wars of spoliation have been forced upon her, while *England's ministers have looked on with appeared indifference and allowed the most solemn treaties and obligations to be cast to the winds.*" I wish to point out here that cases like this are sometimes argued as if the truth of a statement regarding the Government is sufficient justification for the statement in all circumstances, or as if an honest belief on the part of a writer in the truth of what he is saying is in all classes sufficient justification. This view, of course, is wholly incorrect. To take an instance, even if it were the case that the destruction of the tomb aforesaid was an unnecessary sacrilege, it would be in my opinion extremely improper for any newspaper in India at such a time as the present, after the lapse of fifteen years, to say so. This, and the following points taken from the article proscribed by Government, out of many that might be taken show to my mind this that Mr. Mohamed Ali, in writing this article intended to create bad feelings against British rule; namely, first, page 17, the words "clamant revenge," which Mr. Mohamed Ali admitted before us ment revenge against her enemies *including England;* secondly, page 16, the phrase, "However weak the present day statesmen's sense of the solemnity of the promises," and again "the Turks will pin her (England) down to her promises *even if she showed the least disposition to wriggle out of them*, and thirdly, it is impossible to ignore the wilful travesty of history in the sketch of British dealings with Egypt from the time of its occupation to the present day. We find not a single word about the Dervish rule in the Sudan, and the constant menace it involved against the liberties and existence of Egypt, until that rule was, entirely through the exertions of the British Government, finally destroyed in 1898, Mr. Mohamed Ali being a student of History must be well aware of the fact that after 1884 it was through the presence of the British armies in occupation of Egypt, and in consequence of the strengthening of the Egyptian Government by the presence of British statesmen and British officers that Egypt was not overrun by savage hordes. It is impossible to acquit him of bad faith, when, in professing to give to his readers a true account of British dealings with Egypt, he deliberately omitted all reference to these things.

"A SHREWD AND CRAFTY MAN."

Lastly it has been constantly insisted upon before us that nowhere is there any suggestion in the article that the Mohamedans in India should under any possible circumstances take arms against the English. Mr. Mohamed Ali, as his article shows him to be, is a shrewd and crafty (?) man and after his experience in the Calcutta High Court, he is not likely to give himself away openly. But even he has been unable entirely to stifle his real ideas. On page 19 of the article there is a section headed, "What may England do?" Like a great deal of this article the style is involved and turgid; but if the last 20 lines of the page mean anything at all, they certainly mean that the British Government may overstep the line, nay has probably overstepped the line, and may lose all right, according to the maxims of the Kuran, to exact obedience from Indian Mussalmans. Of course, it is always possible, when a writer chooses to wrap up his meaning in vague and ambiguous words, to say that a passage means anything one chooses, but after reading this section of the article repeatedly and with all care and attention, this is the opinion I have arrived at regarding it.

With these remarks which I regret are more lengthy than I had at first intended, I express my full concurrence with the decision of the learned Chief Judge.

(Sd.) D. C. JOHNSTONE,
Judge.

MR. JUSTICE RATTIGAN.

I agree with the learned Chief Judge and my brother Johnstone, whose judgments I have had the advantage of reading, that this application must be rejected, and I have nothing to add.

The application is accordingly rejected with costs, which for purposes of pleader's fee are fixed at Rs. 250.

(Sd.) H. A. B. RATTIGAN,
Judge.

17th March, 1915.

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CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

INTERESTING PAPER READ BY CHIEF ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Apr. 1.

In the course of an interesting paper on the Cauvery Power scheme read at the Conference of the Mysore Engineers' Association, Mr. S. J. Forbes, Chief Electrical Engineer, said that the fourth installation of 4,000 h.p. was now 95 per cent. complete and this with a fifth installation of 4,000 h.p. contemplated for the next year would make 21,000 h.p. generated at the Falls. Thanks to the phenomena of high tension, the transmission available since the first installation was provided. The problem of transmitting electric power in large quantities to long distances was now solved. Under the new agreement with the Kolar Mining Companies, working 92 miles away, the Mysore Government are to supply them with a total of 14,321 h.p. at motor terminals after the 16th of July this year with the option of 2,500 more on two years' notice to the Government. As the Cauvery Power scheme was the pioneer, the future of electricity in India was dependent on its unqualified success. He could say that both from an engineering and economic standpoint, it was the most successful system in operation to-day.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following general summary of the season's reports for the week ending 30th March 1915, was published in yesterday's Government Gazette.

There was rain during the week in Bijapur and Dharwar. The standing crops were slightly damaged by blight in four talukas of Thar and Parkar and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one of Nawabshah. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat, Deccan and the Karnatak and were steady elsewhere. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 49
Gujarat	21 to 42
Konkan	9 to 37
Deccan	8 to 41
Karnatak	11 to 31

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates were declared to have passed the M.A. examination of the Bombay University yesterday:—

FIRST. CLASS.

History: Anirudh Chandravadan Munshi.

SECOND CLASS.

English and French: Ahalya Shridhar Bhandarkar; Mukund Sokarji Navalkar.

English and Marathi: Moreshwer Bapuji Marathe.

English and Guzerati: Manjulal Jamnaram Dave.

History: Robert Thampur Buell; Behram Edulji Dadachanji; Serene Dhanjishah Dallas; Nasserwanji Cawasji Daruwalla; James DeSa; Palanji Edalji Gal walla; Lakshman Vishnu Joshi; Pralhad Govind Padhye; Madhav Nanuram Pandit; and Ghanashyam Jethanand Shivdasani.

Philosophy: Vishvanath Keshav Jog.

Physics: Manilal Maneklal N. Mehta:

Chemistry: Moreshwer Ganesh Kotibhaskar.

PASS.

English and Sanskrit: Ranchhoddas Premji Danda; and Vaman Narhar Sardesai.

English and Persian: Daud Aminshah Shaikh: and Kashinath Sitaram Vaidya.

English and French: Shripad Narayan Satghar.

English and Marathi: Shripad Mahadev Mate; and Vithal Keshav Panse.

English and Gujarati: Maneklal Chunilal Sutaria.

History: Keshav Pandurang Adhye; Dorab Nusservanji Adrianvala; Krishnarao Ramrao Kulkarni; Phiroze Edulji Kumana; Kaikhusru Mahiar Kutar; Sorab Adarji Marshall; Dattatraya Krishna Mohoni; Mulchand Vishinsing Tahilramni; and Jayanti Narbheram Thakore.

Philosophy: Madhukumar Shivrai Desai; Sitaram Vishnu Gokhale; Mahadev Damodar Sathe; Naraindas Jashram Shingrani; and Sukhramdas Tulsidas Tawermalani.

Mathematics (Group A): Abaji Govind Chandrachud; and Sankalchand Mafatlal Shah.

Physics: Minocheher Hormasji Dastur; and Devshankar Manishankar Shastri.

Chemistry: Kadamlal Keshavrai Nanavati; and Mohanlal Gokaldas Udeshi.

Natural Science: Jehangir Jamasji Asana.

THE TURKS AND THE RED SEA CROSSING.

Sir Hanbury Brown writes to the "Daily Mail":—

It may interest many to know that the point where the Turks attempted to cross the Suez Canal in the early hours of February 3 is where Professor Dr. Edouard Naville, and those who agree with him, locate the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites.

There, where Turkish soldiers in German pontoons were overthrown by British guns "in the midst of the sea," Pharaoh's chariots and horsemen had been overwhelmed by the returning waters in the morning watch 3,145 years before.

Those who identify the Anglo-Saxon race with the lost Ten Tribes will be interested to note that the discomfiture of the enemy was on the recent occasion witnessed from the opposite bank to that from which the Israelites looked upon the overthrow of the Egyptians, and that sides have been changed in more senses than one.

According to Professor Naville's theory, now generally accepted, the relative levels of land and sea were such at the time of the Exodus that the Red Sea was continuous up to Ismailia, and Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes were connected by shallow water. By the gradual elevation of the land from Suez to Ismailia the lakes became separated by an interval of low level desert, until reunited by the digging of the Suez Canal.

WAR FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

The Social Service Club, Thana gave two benefit performances at Thana and Kalyan under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Collector, and Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge, Thana, in aid of the Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund, and have contributed to the Fund the net proceeds amounting to Rs. 527.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENED TO TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Bunsi Ramratandas, a Marwari, with selling half a grain of cocaine and possessing six more grains of the same stuff without a license.

It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday Mr. McCarthy sent a bogus customer with marked coins to purchase cocaine from the accused at Mumbadevi. On a signal being given, Mr. McCarthy and his men made a rush. Half a grain of cocaine, which the accused had sold, was with the bogus customer, while the marked coins and six grains of cocaine which the accused had thrown down at the time of the raid were picked up from the ground.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo an aggregate term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged J. Martin, driver of motor car No. 3018, with rash driving.

It was alleged that on the 25th February while there was considerable traffic in Church Gate Street and a military party was proceeding to the "maidan," the accused drove along the street at a furious speed and made no attempt to slow down. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

RENT-COLLECTOR'S LAPSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Sadashiv Kashina, a rent-collector, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 942, belonging to his master Yankana Ellapa. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Melville charged Ota Fata, a hawker, with cheating Kina Foja, a Marwari, in respecte of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 36.

It appeared that the accused went to the complainant, a servant in the shop of a Marwari Shroff named Gulabchand, and told him that his master wanted six gold "putlies" from the shop. He was given the articles which he took away. Subsequently Gulabchand turned up at the shop and it was found that he had asked nobody to bring the "putlies." The accused was traced on the 24th ultimo, when he admitted having obtained the articles and he promised to return them. He however failed to do this and on the 30th idem information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornaments from a Marwari with whom the accused had pledged them.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of breach of trust and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 60, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BROACH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Dalal High School, Broach had its annual prize distribution at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Institute under the presidentship of W. O. Alcock, B. A., I. C. S., the Collector, on the 29th March at 5-30 p.m., when the ladies and gentlemen of the town and the guardians of the students were present. The Hall was artistically decorated and the students wore their Delhi Coronation medals.

The Head master Mr. Pandya read the report, after which, the President gave away the prizes and Ambulance Certificates. The President appreciated the progress of the school and advised the students to aim at modesty and originality. The meeting dispersed with the National Anthem.

THEFT OF A REVOLVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Bengal Police are enquiring into the theft of a six-chambered revolver belonging to Mr. Stevenson, assistant in the firm of Mackintosh Burn and Co. Mr. Stevenson was staying at the Coronation Restaurant, Barisal, when his quarters were broken into and a cash box containing the revolver was stolen.

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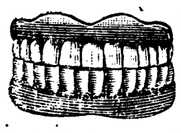

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Continued on 6th Column.

U. S. AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

PEOPLES AND POLITICS.

ENGLAND STANDS FOR FREEDOM.

The following article by Viscount Bryce, ex-British Ambassador to the United States appears in the "Daily Telegraph."

As there has never been any war which affected neutral countries so deeply and in so many ways, neither has there ever been any in which the belligerents were so anxious to have the moral support of neutral countries, and to know what were the ideas and judgments of those who, as spectators, could think and judge impartially. Englishmen are, of course, specially interested in knowing what the people of the United States think. Like most other persons who have spent some time in the United States, I have found myself constantly questioned about American public opinion and the attitude of the American Government. As neither of these things seems to be duly understood here, it may be worth while to put on paper the impressions I have been deriving from the many private letters which have reached me, some of them from men of distinction and weight in America, who comprehend the mind of their countrymen as no stranger can do, and whom I know to be calm, dispassionate and penetrating observers of current events.

As to the general feeling in the United States, my correspondents entirely agree with what may be gathered from the leading American journals. The vast majority of the people condemn the German Government, laying the blame for the outbreak of strife upon it and Austria. This they do not from racial sympathy with England nor from their traditional friendliness to France, but because their reading of the diplomatic correspondence in the first half of August convinced them that Germany was the aggressor, and had put herself utterly in the wrong by her invasion of Belgium. To this conviction they have adhered despite unremitting efforts of an elaborate German propaganda to bring them round. The conviction has, in fact, been deepened by indignation at the treatment which Belgium was made to suffer; and it was further deepened as time went on by what they have learnt about the character of government in Germany and the spirit of the military caste which dominates that country.

The reading of General Bernhardi and his school has affected them just as it has affected us. Ardently attached to their own democratic institutions, they think hat freedom is at issue in this conflict, because the ruling powers in Germany hate democracy, and would like to quell it wherever they could. Upon minor issues some among them might side sometimes with Germany, sometimes with the Allies. But on the main and vital issue they are all clear. To their eyes Germany stands against freedom; England and France stand for it.

Of the small minority—I have heard it put at less than 10 per cent.—who support the German cause, nearly all are men of German birth, who have, naturally, retained their attachment for their mother country, and who hold that Germany is the injured party that she is the champion of civilisation against Russia, and that Belgium has only herself to blame for having attempted a vain resistance. There are also Germans of the second generation who take this view. Americans tell me that they are very few. Anyhow, it is a complete error to assume that the bulk of those who bear German names and own to German blood belong to the pro-German party. The children of Europeans who are born in America grow up normal American citizens for all practical purposes. Their loyalty is to the Stars and Stripes, and their feeling for the land of their parents is comparatively weak. What is called the German vote is in some few cities a force to be reckoned with. But when those who lead it try to use it as a means of applying political pressure in such a case as this, native Americans resent such an attempt, for with them it is a fundamental principle that a citizen must have no loyalty save to the United States, and the great great bulk even of the "hyphenated" German-Americans would refuse of respond,

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

So much for the people. The Government has, of course, declared itself absolutely neutral, neutral in letter and in spirit. As was to be expected, both sides have blamed it, and it claims that this is the best proof of its impartiality. The friends of Germany would have liked it to buy up the many German vessels that have sought shelter in American harbours, in order that their price might go to Germany, and have clamoured for the prohibition of the sale of munitions of war to England and France. The opposite party, deeply moved by the tragic fate of Belgium, censure the Administration for having failed to enter a solemn protest against the violation of Belgian territory and the flagrant breaches of the rules of warfare, prescribed by The Hague Convention, that have followed. Mr. Roosevelt has put the case on this head with his usual earnestness and power; and most of us will be disposed to agree with him, for the way in which The Hague provisions, designed to mitigate the hideousness of war, have been trampled under foot, is a sad set-back to human progress.

But it is right that the other side of the case should be put. The United States is the greatest of neurtal Powers. The Administration might conceive that many questions will arise during the war in which the rights of all neutrals would be involved, and might think that the authority with which the United States can speak on such questions would be weakened if at the outset its Government had taken up a position adverse to one or other party to the struggle. However high the motive, impartiality would thereafter be questioned. The attack on Belgium was no doubt a clear breach, not only of the Convention of 1907, but of the fundamental principles of international law. But the other breaches which followed and made the vioalation seem more shocking, rested at first on statements which needed confirmation; and any Government might feel that before protesting against the treatment of non-combatants it needed further evidence which would carry certainty, to every fair mind.

TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLE.

Add to this ground for caution the fact that the United States have always, following the advice of Washington, endeavoured to keep themselves clear of entanglements in Old World diplomacy. They would, of course, hold themselves to be bound in their own action by the Hague Convention of 1907, for they signed it. But the Secretary of State, in his instructions to the United States delegates in 1907, expressly called attention to the need for adhering to the traditional principle. Whether or no it would have been better to deliver a protest, the mischief had been largely done before any could have been delivered, and no neutral Power in either the Old World or the New has, in fact, protested.

Questions of international law and usage have been raised between the United States and the belligerents on both sides. I do not propose to discuss any of these, for I should, of course, be accused of bias in favour of my own country. But whoever recalls previous wars between naval Powers will remember that in all of them disputes have arisen between neutrals, desiring the widest possible immunity for their ships and goods, and belligerents seeking to use their naval strength to the utmost limit permitted by international practice. Some such differences must always be expected, because few international rules are as well defined and positive as are the laws that prevail within a civilised State, laws the meaning of which can be referred to the State's own tribunals and there promptly settled. When a neutral government is urged by its citizens to remonstrate with a belligerent upon the exercise of any rights the belligerent claims, it cannot, unless convinced that there is no substance in the grievance, decline to represent the case of its subjects. This the United States Administration did as respects the right of search; and they did so with a courtesy and moderation which our own Government reciprocated, and which has enabled the discussion to proceed with good temper and good feeling. It should be added that the unemployment problem was exciting much concern in several great American ports two or three months ago, and that some social reformers desired the abatement of any impediments to trade which might increase the difficulty of the problem.

SALE OF AMMUNITION.

The controversy with Germany began by her complining of the sale of ammunition by United States traders to Britain and France. The wellestablished usage of nations permits that sale. So we argued in 1870. So the American Secretary of State has argued now, ruling the point in favour of the Allies, in his letter to Senator Stone, with a clearness and cogency thatw could not be improved upon. The pro-Germans have complained of it, as far too friendly to Britain. If it is suggested, as I think it has been somewhere, that in the matter of contraband and right of search powerful pecuniary interests tried to influence the Administration, those who have watched recent developments in America will agree that nothing is so unpopular there as what is called "big business," and that any Administration supposed to be yielding to its pressure would do so at its peril. So far as I can judge from my private correspondents, belonging to both sides in United States politics, there is no foundation for any such notion. Even those Americans who wish that it had taken a pro-British attitude find no want of fairness in its raising the question of the way in which searches had been conducted; and though many disliked on constitutional grounds, and disapproved on political grounds, the bill (now virtually dropped) under which foreign shipping might be purchased, they recognised that a measure of some such kind had been considered before the war broke out, and that the Administration never intended it to benefit Germany.

I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realised either the magnitude of the service which the United States Government and its representatives abroad have rendered in the protection of British subjects in belligerent countries, or the noble spirit that has animated them in that service. Their Embassies and Legations have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers.

LABOUR CHEERFULLY BORNE.

The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task. We have officially expressed our thanks for what has been done by the Ambassadors in Berlin and Constantinople, as well as for the splendid work of Mr. Herrick in Paris for our nationals at the outbreak of the war. Ever since that moment the Berlin Embassy and Brussels Legation have been hard at work, and Mr. Morgenthau, in Turkey, has shown a zeal and friendliness in helping British subjects and other Christians there, for which we owe him the warmest gratitude. An immense labour has been thrown on the American Embassy here in London by having to carry on communications for the release of prisoners and the ascertainment of the condition of our subjects interned abroad, labour undertaken with ungrudging cheerfulness, and for which all the belligerents are deeply indebted to it.

One thing more deserves to be noted. It is the wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where the war has caused suffering.

The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is beyond all praise. A friend in New York wrote some weeks ago:

"We New Yorkers are very proud of the fact that up to Christmas Day the citizens of our city alone have contributed over $4,000,000 to the relief of those in distress in Europe. Everybody is working in connection with some relief committee. There has never been so little entertaining as during this season. The ladies are to be seen knitting in the theatres or while driving in their motors. The Society of Colonial Wars has voted to give up its annual dinner, and expend the cost thereof for war relief. Even in the times of the Civil War no such relief work was carried on by the women as is everywhere to be seen to-day."

Other friends write to me from Boston to the like effect, and the same thing is going in in many other parts of the country.

WORK FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

With the vast funds which American munificence provides, Red Cross hospitals and motor ambulances, and hospitals of various kinds have been provided and run with the greatest efficiency. Last September the American ambulance hospital at Versailles was recognised by our officers as the best in France. (A former Secretary of State has been devoting himself 'for seven months past to this work, with many another American helper.) Money is going to the Eastern theatre of war. My Red Cross friends in Washington tell me that in the beginning of this month, besides all the gifts despatched to Belgium, France, Poland, and Serbia for the wounded, large sums were sent to Palestine for relief, other sums for sufferers at Tabriz, and even more to Beirut for hospitals and relief for Armenian refugees flying from Turkish massacres.

As for Belgium, it is the contributions and the work of Americans that are saving her people from starvation and are recalling the invaders to some slight regard for the elementary duties of humanity. The organisation of the Relief Committee has been admirable, and its zeal unwearied. Never before has so much voluntary work been done to relieve the suffering caused in war and by war. No people exceeds, if indeed any people quite equals, the people of America in compassionate sensitiveness for suffering, and in the open-handed generosity with which they hasten to relieve it. Their love of liberty is equalled only by their sense of human brotherhood. The response to the calls of pity which has been shown there, far from scenes of horror, as well as among ourselves here and on the Continent, and notably in Holland, itself sorely smitten by the proximity of war, is the chief of such few consolations as men of a hopeful spirit can find for the present miseries of the world.

INDIANS' FRESH MEAT.

GOAT SLAUGHTER AT THE FRONT.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from General Headquarters in France on March 7 says:—

The outstanding feature of our trip through the zone of the British Army so far has been the completeness of the arrangements for the care of the soldiers' health and comfort and the excellent fruits they have borne. At the headquarters of the 4th Army Corps yesterday we were told that the average proportion of sickness at present was .25 per cent. In time of peace at home it is .3 per cent.

To-day with the officers of the staff of the Indian cavalry corps we witnessed the passage of an Indian cavalry division with its field transport engaged in a route march. One could not hope to see finer soldiers than those native warriors. Stalwart Sikhs, Jats, and Punjabis for the most part, their erect and resolute bearing, quiet mastery of their mounts, and perfect accoutrement told its own tale. The fitness of their horses is marvellous. They are a joy to the eye. After six months of war in an inhospitable climate they are fitter than they were when they landed.

The Indians are the only British troops who get freshly slaughtered meat. Slaughtering of animals is with them a ritual observance of great importance, and they are therefore supplied with flocks of goats which they kill and dress in their own way.

Yesterday we were allowed a glimpse of the army at work with its newest weapons, trench bombs and hand grenades. It was only practice we saw, but except for the absence of Germans the display was entirely realistic and the bombs were quite alarmingly real. When an attack is to be made on a hostile trench the bomb-throwers dash out first, six men forming a grenade party, and hurl their grenades into the trench. They then jump into the trench and fling more grenades along it laterally in both directions and thus clear it of the enemy.

The grenade attack is instantly followed by infantry with the bayonet, who occupy the trench, while the grenade men fling missiles into the next trench and repeat the process, always followed by the supporting infantry, until the whole series of trenches has been captured.

THE KUDCHI-JAMKHANDI ROAD.

To—THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Kudchi-Jamkhandi Road is 32 miles in length and is under four jurisdictions, viz., British, Kolhapur, Sangli and Jamkhandi. The Jamkhandi and Sangli portions are in excellent condition. The two miles of Kolhapur are very bad as usual. Two bad washaways caused by the abnormal rains of last year are still left unattended to and are positively dangerous to traffic. The British portion of 10 miles, though far better than the Kolhapur, has an ugly spot in it. Near the Sangli boundary, there is a long causeway which has sunk three feet below the nala bed, with the result that four or five feet of silt accumulates on it during the rains and renders tonga or cart traffic absolutely impossible. It is difficult to believe this unless one sees it himself. This is an important road carrying very heavy traffic and used by the mail tonga also. The worst of it is, that the road is hardly use by European Officers, excepting perhaps the Political Officer during his annual tours. Here is an instance of the British P. W. D. actually outdone by two small states in the matter of the upkeep of an important thoroughfare and this state of things has been going on for the last 10 years and more and the patient public will perhaps have to wait till doomsday to see it remedied.—Yours, etc.,

A CASUAL VISITOR.

SUNK SUBMARINE.

CAPTAIN BELL'S NARRATIVE

A CRUSHING BLOW.

Writing from Plymouth on Mar. 3, the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

Captain John William Bell's own narrative of the sinking of the German submarine off Beachy Head on the morniig of Feb. 28 brief and to the point, is one of the most astonishing stories of British pluck that have been related since the present war at sea opened. It is astonishing, for who would have believed that a slow old collier could fight and sink a submarine? Or, indeed, that these formidable underwater craft should have been set at defiance by vessels wholly unarmed and undefended? Captain Robert's recent exploit on the Laertes will be recalled to mind. Even more dashing is that of Captain Bell, whose narrative has to-day engaged the attention of the Admiralty authorities at Devoport, by whom it is also, I understand, to to be made the subject of some investigation.

But Captain Bell's way of relating the occurrence which promises to make him famous is far from dashing. A man of medium height and build, of middle age, with hairless face and head, heavy jaw and features—mostly smiling—and kindly blue eyes, his appearance, manner, and speech give one a first impression of a strong man who gives himself the relaxation of being as happy and easy-going as possible, and this as often as possible. Certainly he is as far from being an alarmist as any man in the merchantman marine. He speaks of his action in the most quiet and commonplace way imaginable. He is devoid of gesture. In fact, he might be listening to, rather than telling, his own story, and he might be apologising for what he did when he says that he thought he had better try to ram the pirate because she might have tried another shot at him. And then he goes on to intimate that it was not any cleverness of his that sank the submarine, but the submarine's own carelessness and contemptuousness!

It was at break of dawn on Feb. 28 that I boarded Captain Bell's ship in the Sound. He might have been forgiven some strong resentment at his ship being boarded by an inquirer who awoke him from sleep. But Captain Bell was not at all vexed, and while completing dressing in his lamp-lit cabin made the following statement:

TORPEDO FIRED.

"I encountered the submarine on Sunday morning, about eight or nine miles from Beachy Head, off Newhaven. It was a clear, sunshiny morning, but a strong westerly wind was blowing, with heavy head seas, which lifted the boat a good deal. We were making about three knots an hour on a flood tide, when, about 9.30, the second mate reported to me that he thought he saw the periscope of a submarine on the starboard.

"I went on to the bridge and plainly saw the periscope with my own eyes. There was no need for glasses. It was about two ships' lengths away.

"Of course, I did not know but that it might be one of our submarines, but in case it was not I summoned all hands on deck, and told some of them to stand by the boats. I have a crew of twelve hands.

"The submarine then crossed our boys, and took up a position about thirty or forty yards on the port beam. A few minutes after that I saw the wake of a torpedo on the star-board. All the crew saw it as well. It was like a long, feathery arrow. It was clear that the submarine had fired at us and missed us through the lifting of the boat, and I said to myself, 'As she's sure to have another shot, I'd better try and ram her; it's about the only chance.'

"So I called out to the man at the wheel, 'Hard a' starboard!'

"A minute later—or it may have been two or three minutes, for you don't think much about time when you see a thing is trying to sink you—we closed on the submarine. The bows of my ship and the periscope—which was all we could see—came nearer and nearer together, and I could have touched the periscope with my hand as we went over it if I had been on the deck.

"There were two distinct noises. One was like a slight crash, and then a scraping noise followed.

"We didn't see the periscope at all again, and some time after there was a quantity of oil on the water in the neighbourhood we had left behind.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

"The crew were just lowering the port boat when we heard the crash. I had my eyes fixed on the periscope, and it seemed to me to be of a reddish, greeny colour, like tarnished copper. As I say, I could have touched the thing as we passed over it.

"I think we must have sunk the submarine, but I don't believe we got any damage. The engineer carried out an examination, and reported that we were not leaking at all, and there is no damage to the bows as far as can be seen. But a diver could easily ascertain if there's any damage below water-line when we get in.

"I can only attribute our escape to the fact that owing to the heavy seas we lifted at the moment the torpedo was discharged, so that it passed under us, and also that the submarine treated us with contempt, as it were, and never thought we would be likely, to turn and run her down. This ship pitches pretty heavily in a rough sea, and that might easily account for the torpedo missing us, when it might strike a big vessel.

"But why the submarine did not dive or get out of the way when I headed her, of course, I can't say. May be she started to do so too late. Our draught is about 12ft. 6in. I don't know how long it takes a submarine to operate her hydraulics, but may be it takes more than a minute or two to get below a depth of 12ft. or so. Of course, although we don't move quickly, we are a tidy weight for giving a blow with 700 tons of coal on board, and I don't suppose these submarines are much more than steel egg shlls.

"There was no signal at all from the submarine during the encounter, and we saw no flag; nothing but the periscope, and the wake of a travelling torpedo. It was all over in a few minutes."

Captain Bell, I should add, concluded his statement in reply to a number of questions put by myself, and his answers were given in the same simple, direct way as he told his brief story.

Only, in response to what would seem a cross-examinatory query as to whether he was "suro" it was a periscope which he saw, he raised his brows, smiled forbearingly, and retorted, "You can ask the members of the crew also. They saw it as well as me. It was broad daylight—broad daylight."

THE AJODHYA STATE.

A CIVIL SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

A big civil suit has been filed in the Fyzabad court by Lala Tirbhuwan Nath Singh courts by Lala Tirbhuwan Nath Singh against the Maharani of Ajodhya and the court of wards for the possession of the Ajodhya Raj.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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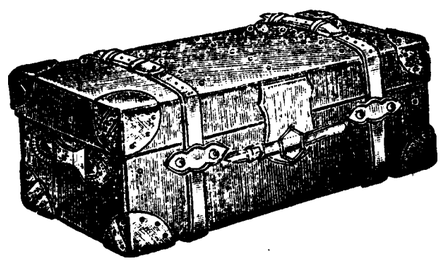

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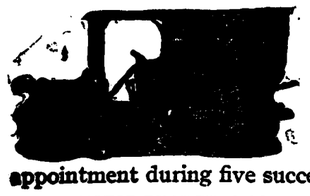

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INDIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT,

"THE PATHAN IS A SPORTSMAN."

A young blade of a Pathan, with his loose, well-oiled locks hanging down with a stiff upward curl, a cloak flung over his shoulders, and his smart *kula* set at a jaunty angle in his turban, swaggered into the receiving-room, a cigarette in his mouth, and grinned at the medical officer, writes Mr. Edmund Candler in the "Daily Mail." He had an air which made the hospital followers yield him place.

"What is the matter with you?" the doctor asked.

"I was sick outside."

"Since when," he said, "has it been the custom for a sepoy to speak to an officer smoking a cigarette?"

"I would take it out, sahib," he said smiling, "but both my arms are broken." The doctor lifted the man's cloak from his shoulder. A machine-gun bullet had smashed his left wrist, tearing three tendons, and penetrated his right upper arm. There was a compound fracture in each wound; and he was glad of the excuse to smoke.

He ought to have ejected the cigarette before he came into the room, but it was a touch of impudence that one could forgive. For a month he slept and smoked and smiled, in spite of an exposed nerve which made the dressing of the wound painful. At the end of it the doctor was sorry to lose him.

In one of the wards I found another Pathan surrounded with all the comforts of life, a blue dressing-gown, red blankets, soft green felt slippers—the gift of the Indian Soldiers Fund—and a table strewn with cigarettes.

"The Sircar is looking after you all right," I said to him.

"Ha, sahib," he answered, with a smile, pointing to his throat, "Sirkar-ke gole yahan khaia"—"I have (literally, "eaten") a Sircar's bullet here."

I doubt if any Sikh, Gurkha, Dogra, Rajput, or Punjabi Mussulman would have been capable of this repartee. The Pathan's humour is subtle, with a hint of irony in it; the Gurkha has an almost childlike bonhomie; he enjoys the same happy relations with his regimental officer as exist between a class of fifth-form boys and a popular schoolmaster. When the doctor comes into the ward with the cigarette rations he fixes some Gurkha with a stern eye and says:

"The Gurkhas have become as Sikhs, I hear, and no longer smoke. Therefore the others will receive a larger portion."

This sally is greeted with much laughter, and merriment increases with repetition. One seldom hears other Indian soldiers laugh aloud.

The Pathan can vent his humour in a well-conceived practical joke. There was a company of them in some cottages near Hazebroucke at the beginning of the war. They had come up in support and were waiting their turn. The place was being heavily shelled, and one of them was seen to come out of the kitchen where they were cooking their chapatties and stroll into a beet field. He stood upright for a moment, studying the effect of shrapnel in his immediate neighbourhood, and then stopped, unobserved as he thought, tore up a huge beet, and heaved it through the window at his friends As they came scurrying out thinking that the roof was about their ears he doubled up with laughter.

"The Pathan is a sportsman," a subaltern in a class-company regiment said to me. "He never saves money but spends more than he earns. He likes a bright waistcoat, and he carries it with a devil-may-care, swashbuckling air." There was much in common between the subaltern and his havildar.

Though his code is separated by a wide gulf from the Englishman's, the Pathan has probably more in common with him than any other Asiatic. Within this code he is to be trusted absolutely. Only a few Politicals and Indian Army officers understand it, but they swear by him. He is capable of certain cold-blooded atrocities in his blood feuds, but these are part of a recognised retributive system, and it is not really difficult for us to reconcile our liking for the tribesman who has a "frightfulness" of his own with our distaste for the new phase of the German spirit. One could respect the Prussian more if he were frankly primitive. But he is disingenuous; he forfeits consideration because he is devolving while he pretends to evolve. The subaltern of the class-company regiment would say that the Pathan is a sportsman and the German is not—which, of course, is no argument. But after all it is not the code so much that is the touchstone of worth as the way, having once accepted it, one lives up to it and submits to its disabilities with an equal mind. The Pathan has probably too much sense of proportion for a hymn of hate, though, as his blood enemy knows, he can be ruthless enough.

The kind of stalking for which we take merit in war is a pastime with the Pathan in peace. Consequently he starts on a campaign with advantages. He is out to get his man; he keeps a cool head, and never wastes his ammunition. A cartridge costs anything from fourpence to a rupee across the border. He neither understands the enemy's vain holocausts nor his futile expenditure of heavy missiles. It must be a mortal blow to his humility—if he ever had any—to have seen the Boches fall in masses in front of his thinly held trench.

And he is wonderfully hardy. The young blade who swaggered into the receiving-room was a type. That double fracture would have put the average man out of action. An Afridi who died in the hospital at three in the morning was smoking at one. They will smoke literally *in articulo mortis*.

But patience, hardiness, endurance are not confined to the Pathan. They are the note of all these wards. A Dogra with a bullet in his back and total paralysis below the hips was smoking a pipe. I asked him how he was, and he said, "Accha, sahib!"—"I am well." A Jat with pneumonia said, "Aram hai"—"There is relief." Another man with a hole in the back of his head—the doctor told me the brain was exposed and that he could see it throbbing when he dressed the wound—put out his hand for a cigarette. On the table by his side there was a recently smoked pipe and some coarse French tobacco. A Gurkha had a bullet through his chin which had cut down through the throat into the lung. He gurgled some phrase of gratitude as we passed.

A French Army doctor, going round the wards with us, asked whether it was insensibility or self-control. The Indian Medical Service man smiled. He had worked in Indian hospitals for twenty years, but he would not be led into generalisations. So we were left to form our own conclusions out of an impression, that will abide with us, of double rows of beds filled with wounded men, all of whom had the same tale, "Aram hai"—"There is relief"; "Accha, sahib"—"I am well."

HEROIC EPISODE IN BIGHT BATTLE.

THE LAPWING'S DASH.

How the captain and the crew of the British destroyer Lapwing risked almost certain destruction to succour a helpless consort has just been told, says the "Daily Mail." The incident, which demonstrates the unswerving loyalty of British sailors to each other, finds no place in official despatches—it is the kind of thing that is done every day in the British Navy, but of which England hears little.

It will be recalled that light craft began the battle of Heligoland Bight. A British destroyer flotilla chased a number of German destroyers right across the North Sea into the Bight under the very guns of the forts and the protection of the German cruisers. There the British destroyers had to draw off, outranged by the enemy's big guns. But on turning every one of the vessels was subjected to a withering fire.

The Laurel, Liberty, Laertes, and Lysander were the especial marks of the cruiser Mainz and her consorts. The Laurel, Liberty, and Lysander won clear but not the Laertes. A shell from the Mainz exploded in her engine-room and left her helpless. There she rolled, about a fair target at point-blank range for the Mainz and her consorts. Shells fell round the little vessel like hail; it seemed impossible for her to live. The captain and crew thought their end had come.

But there was no question of surrender no idea of hoisting the white flag. The captain steadily paced the bridge, the officers stood each at his post waiting for the end. Without outside help the Laertes must go down—but she would go down with her colours flying. The men, too, knew that they were helpless; no mercy was to be expected from the Mainz and the other cruisers. Steadily they stood at their posts, here and there a sailor dropped wounded by flying shrapnel; shells burst inboard, wrecking cabins and killing two men.

Below the black squad kept grimly at work and from the engine-room, came eloquent testimony of the engiuers' frantic efforts to repair the damaged machinery, and all the time shells fell thick and fast arund the wounded vessel.

LION TO THE RESCUE.

Suddenly the Lapwing was seen bearing down upon the Laertes at full speed, little recking the fact that she was charging into an inferno or that one well-placed shot would sink her. She was bringing help to her sorely tried consort. By superb seamanship Lieut.-Commander Gye brought the Lapwing round. Fortune favoured the brave. A rope was thrown to the Laertes, a cable was quickly passed, and in another minute both vessels would have been out of danger. But the hawser snapped, leaving the stricken Laertes broadside on to the German gunners, who, fearing that they were to be baulked of their prey, redoubled their efforts to sink her.

Now all seemed over; the order was passed that in another moment it would be every man for himself, when a perfect fury of cheering broke out in the Lapwing. Thinking their consort was cheering them to their death, the officers of the Laertes gravely raised their hands in a last salute, when to their amazement there came plunging out of the gathering fog a giant British cruiser—it was the Lion, the first of the battle line.

The guns of the cruiser boomed out; the hail of shell round the Laertes suddenly ceased; the Mainz heeled over; her consorts turned to flee; the Laertes was saved.

The light cruiser Fearless completed the work so pluckily attempted by the Lapwing—another hawser was shipped and the destroyer towed to safety.

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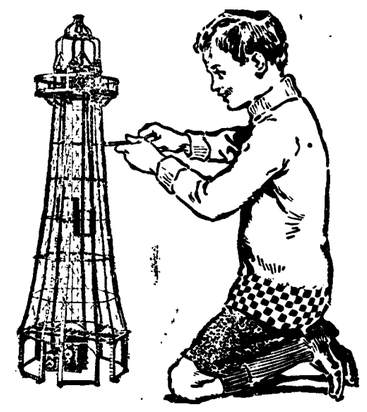

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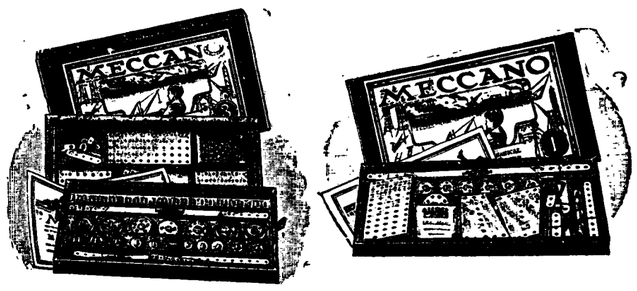

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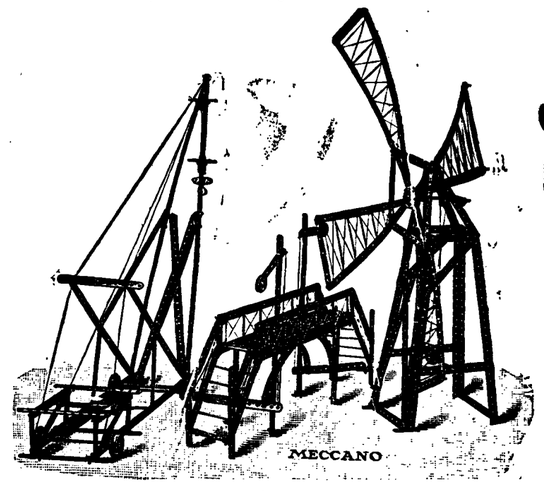

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POETRY AND WAR.

THE LAY OF THE HAPPY WARRIOR

Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., President of Magdalen and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, delivered on March 4 at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, W., the first of two lectures on "Poetry and War."

Passion, he claimed, was the chief secret of all poetry; and upon that question all critics were agreed. The essential distinction between good and bad poetry was the difference between passion strongly or feebly felt, and ill or well expressed. Wordsworth was deeply conscious of that fact. Poems like "Betty Foy" or "We are Seven" were not exciting. "Lucy Gray" was slightly better; but when he allowed his passion to rise, his poetry rose with it. Wordsworth's poetry and passion rose high in the time of war, and then his stilted and prosy diction was either sublimated or did not count.

Lovers and mourners were poetical because they were "up against" reality, against something that made a difference in their lives. War awakened all the passions. It was in very truth passion in action; and, consequently, stirred great joy and great sorrow—love, hate, hope, despair, and triumph alike in the nation and in the individual. Love could, of course, inspire poetry; and we had learned recently, only too sadly, that hate possessed the same power. "Knowest thou not that there is but one theme for ever enduring bards, the theme of war, the fortune of battles!" Thus wrote Walt Whitman; and so it was in the early days. It could be seen in the Bible, that treasure-house of poetry, so beautifully translated for the English race in the most poetical period of its literature. The story of the Creation was a song in itself; but the first real poem in the Bible was the triumph song of the Exodus, containing that unforgettable phrase, "the Lord is a Man of War." A little later came what was probably the finest song in the world's literature—again a song of triumph—the song of Deborah and Barak; followed afterwards by a war song of a different kind—the Lament of David over Saul and Jonathan—showing again in its touching beauty what unrivalled themes of poetry were the incidents of war. Moreover, the most striking feature of the song lay in the fact that the warrior was the singer. The Psalms of David were many of them sung by a bard who was also a warrior.

ILIAD: A WAR POEM.

Turning to the "Iliad," the greatest and earliest poem in European literature, the lecturer claimed that it was in every sense a war poem; and, that the whole sense was at the front and in the trenches. Every incident and element of war was present, even to that which corresponded to the R.A.M.C. and the Red Cross of to-day. Homer wrote some of the noblest things that had ever been said about war. But England had enjoyed such long peace that she failed to remember that her state was exceptional. Great Empires meant greater, but fewer, wars. One of the most Greek things in living English literature was Sir Henry Newbolt's quatrain on his schoolfellows who fell in the South African war. It was, however, in the Athenian drama that, war was found in its most splendid and complete treatment. Aeschylus fought at Marathon and Salamis. He seemed to have *thought* of Marathon, but he *described* Salamis in the "Persians." The latter was the greatest piece of war poetry in the world of its kind, and one of the two or three most interesting documents in history.

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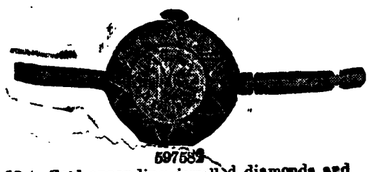

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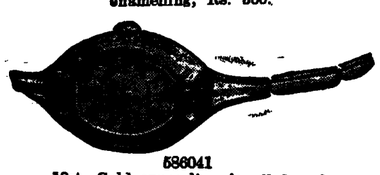

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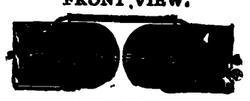

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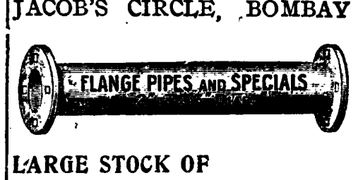

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